

	Budget Estimate.	Actual receipts.	Difference.	Excess collection.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
House-rate collection	14,600 0 0	12,964 1 6	635 14 6	.....
Tollbar	2,650 0 0	2,136 14 3	513 1 9	.....
Fines	100 0 0	86 15 9	14 0 3	.....
Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0	1,856 15 0	143 1 0	.....
Park Estate	1,100 0 0	1,140 12 0	.....	40 12 0
Voluntary contribution ... ..	.....	1,719 0 3	.....	1,719 0 3
Total	20,450 0 0	20,008 10 0	1,309 1 6	1,769 12 3

	Rs. As. P.
Outstanding balance of last year	2,054 11 1
Demand of 1873-74	14,045 4 0
Total	17,098 15 1
Amount collected	13,964 1 6
.. remitted	416 8 0
Total	14,380 9 6
Outstanding balance	2,718 5 7

9. The collections of house-rate have fallen short of those of last year by Rs. 507-8-9, and of the estimate by Rs. 635-14-6; this is partly owing to high prices, (which have made collection more difficult) and partly owing to the collecting establishment not having done its utmost. The establishment has been recently re-organized, and it is hoped that collection will improve. At the same time the commissioners are prepared to avoid undue pressure on the poorer taxpayers.

10. *Tollbar*.—The decrease of collection from estimate Rs. 513-1-9, under this head, is chiefly attributable to the absence of check-gates, and to there being no penalty for persons evading tolls. The carters take advantage of all tracks which can enable them to leave the main roads, and by somewhat circuitous routes to avoid the tollgates. The loss of revenue could be provided against with ease, if we were only allowed by Government to establish check toll-gates: but this measure was, I believe, disapproved by the late Lieutenant-Governor.

11. *Fine*.—The decrease under this head is due to the fact that the commissioners who sit in the bench to decide cases under Municipal Act and Bye-laws have been lenient.

12. The statement below will shew that the average rate of fine per head has been Rs. 0-6-7 against Rs. 0-9-8 of the year preceding.

13. In accordance with the Government notification of 6th May last, the cases under Municipal Act and Bye-laws have been since June last decided by two of the municipal commissioners forming a bench. The sittings have not been very regular during the year under report, owing to the occasional non-attendance of one of the two Honorary Magistrates appointed to act; this has been often the case with those of the municipal commissioners who are pleaders by profession.

14. The following table will shew the result of trials for breaches of conservancy laws:—

No. of cases required notice.	No. of cases required summons.	No. of persons tried.	No. of persons fined.	No. of persons released.	Amount of fine imposed.	Outstanding balance of last year.	Total.	Amount collected.	Outstanding balance.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
460	280	280	167	73	64 5 9	88 6 0	103 11 9	79 12 9	23 16 0
Fines imposed on Municipal Police for neglect of duty ...					6 3 0	.....	6 3 0	6 3 0	.....
Total ...					70 8 9	.....	109 14 6	85 15 9	.....

15. *Miscellaneous*.—The receipts under this head have been less than the estimate by Rs. 143-1. This is partly owing to the diminished receipts under the head of printing and partly to the non-receipt of any income from the head of house rent. On the other hand, there has been an increase of Rs. 115-1-6 in comparison with the receipts of the year preceding.

16. The miscellaneous receipts are derived from the following sources:—

	Rs. As. P.
Cattle pounds	720 3 0
Conservancy	234 5 3
Distrainment fees	63 7 3
License fee	473 2 0
Burial ground	10 0 0
Printing	29 0 0
Salary of the 2nd clerk recoverable from the other Municipalities ...	180 0 0
Sale proceeds of trees on the sides of roads	131 9 6
Unclassified	16 4 0
Total	1,866 15 0

17. The receipts from the cattle pounds are Rs. 720-3, against Rs. 683-3-9 of the year preceding. The increase has been caused by the removal of the Chandsarak pound to Shunda.

18. The statement below will shew the working of each pound during the year under report:—

Name of pounds.	No. of cattle in pound.	No. died in the pound.	No. claimed.	No. un-claimed.	Total.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Total.	Profit.	Loss.
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Cutcherry ...	1,611	.....	1,608	3	1,611	252 14 0	92 13 9	92 13 9	160 0 3	.....
Kotwali ...	889	3	874	15	889	148 11 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	64 11 0	.....
Baruipara ...	706	.....	697	7	704	144 16 6	118 0 0	118 0 0	26 16 6	.....
Shunda ...	519	.....	516	3	519	98 8 6	117 5 0	117 5 0	.....	19 1 6
Park Estate..	809	.....	805	4	809	75 7 0	90 8 8	90 8 8	.....	15 1 6
Total ...	4,092	3	4,066	24	4,092	720 3 0	502 11 3	502 11 3	261 10 9	34 8 0

19. *Conservancy*.—The receipts under this head are recoverable expenses of a special conservancy cart employed solely for removing professional refuse of the stable-keepers. The increase of Rs. 63-7-3 upon the receipts of the year preceding has been caused by the collection of the arrears of the previous year during the year under report.

20. *Distrain fee*.—The receipts under this head have been Rs. 63-7-3 against Rs. 22-7 of the year preceding. The decrease of Rs. 23-15-9 has been due to the decreased number of warrants issued for the realization of arrears.

21. *License Fees*.—The receipts under the head of license fees have been Rs. 473-2 against Rs. 444-11 of the year 1872-73. The increase has been entirely due to receipts for brick licenses, since the municipal commissioners have been enforcing the Section 63 of Act III of 1864 and Bye-law 18 in this town.

22. *Printing*.—The decrease of Rs. 31-15 in comparison with the receipts of the preceding year under this head is nominal, because a sum of Rs. 43 is due from the Magistrate of Nuddea for forms supplied during the year under report.

23. *Burial Ground*.—A sum of Rs. 10 has been received as fee for allowing a man to bury a corpse out of the line in the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

24. *Park Estate*.—The collections have been below those of the year 1872-73 under this head. Since the lands cultivated for winter crops were not sown for want of seasonable rain, strict measures have not therefore been taken for the realization of the rent of such lands from the ryots.

25. *Voluntary Contribution*.—The receipts under this head have been derived (1) from a contribution by the Nuddea estate of half the cost of improving a large tank belonging to the estate and lying within the municipality; (2) from a contribution of Rs. 300 given by the proprietor of a tank called the Pora Pokhur, towards the expense of its improvement.

26. The subjoined statement shews the expenditure of the year:—

	Budget Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.	Less Expenditure.	Excess Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Expense of collection of house-tax ...	700 0 0	768 10 6	0 0 0	68 10 6
2. General charges ...	842 0 0	747 1 6	94 14 6	0 0 0
3. Roads ...	11,000 0 0	8,225 11 9	2,774 4 3	0 0 0
4. Conservancy ...	1,122 0 0	1,039 9 9	82 6 3	0 0 0
7. Police ...	5,707 0 0	5,391 4 3	315 11 9	0 0 0
8. Local Improvement ...	1,000 0 0	2,985 7 0	0 0 0	1,985 7 0
9. Miscellaneous ...	1,350 0 0	1,190 0 6	159 15 6	0 0 0
10. Park Estate ...	1,302 0 0	1,195 13 9	7 2 3	0 0 0
Total ...	22,924 0 0	21,541 10 0	3,434 7 6	1,063 1 6

27. *Expense of Collection*.—The cause of increase of Rs. 68-10-6 upon the budget estimate was that the expenditure required for newly numbering the houses (a step rendered necessary to the revision of the boundaries of wards), had not been provided for in the budget estimate.

28. *General Charges*.—A sum of Rs. 94-14-6 less than the budget estimate was expended because the salary of the vaccinator was not paid during the year under report, but subsequently, on the request of the Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles. There was also a saving of Rs. 39 under the head of stationery.

29. *Roads*.—The expenditure on roads was Rs. 8,225-11-9 against the budget estimate of Rs. 11,000 under this head. The saving of Rs. 2,774-4-3 was due to the fact that some of the metalled roads did not require thorough repairs, though provision had been made in the budget estimate.

30. The following table will show the expenditure on metalled roads during the year 1873-74:—

	Rs. A. P.
Church-lane ...	615 7 3
Gab road ...	1,159 0 3
High street ...	1,118 18 6
Toho road ...	85 0 0
Nootunsarak ...	971 9 6
Kutcherry lane ...	732 9 6
Judge's road ...	643 3 6
Gobind road ...	199 10 3
Rajah's road ...	425 0 6
Barendra road ...	168 13 3
Working establishment ...	812 6 6
Total ...	6,923 10 0

31. The metalling of the Gab and part of the Nootunsarak roads were new works. Of the total expenditure Rs. 800 had been advanced in March 1873, and accounted for in the annual statement for 1872-73, hence the expenditure on pukka roads debitable to the year 1873-74, was Rs. 6,922-10 minus Rs. 800, or Rs. 6,122-10.

32. All the kutch roads of the town, about 45 miles, were kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,238.

33. 17 new culverts were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 658-4-6. The roads and bridges of the town have been in good condition throughout the year.

34. *Arboriculture*.—About 400 young teak and banian trees were planted on road sides to fill up vacant places, and the enclosures of those planted during the previous year were kept in good order.

35. *Conservancy*.—The saving of Rs. 84-6-3 from the budget estimate was due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 150 had been provided for in the estimate for repairs of the stables and conservancy carts, but only about Rs. 60 was expended on that account.

36. *Police*.—The saving of Rs. 315-11-8 on the budget estimate is attributable to the fact that the amount estimated for clothing was not drawn during the year under report.

37. *Local Improvement*.—The excess expenditure of Rs. 1,985-7 was incurred in improving the Ameen Bazar tank and Pora Pokhur.

38. *Miscellaneous*.—The saving of Rs. 159-15-6 was partly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 200 had been provided in the estimate for keeping the toll-bar under khas collection; as all the toll-bars were farmed out during the greater part of the year under report, the expenditure was not required. Again, though provision had been made in the estimate for repair to the municipal office, the work was not done in the course of the year.

39. *Park Estate*.—The saving of Rs. 7-3-3 is due to the fact that a lakhirajdar did not appear to claim his rent during the year under report.

40. *Health*.—The health of the town during the year was better than in the year preceding. The death rate was 18 per thousand, against 22 of the year 1872-73:—

DEATHS—	
Male ...	276
Female ...	210
Total ...	486

41. The causes of deaths were as follows:—

Fever ...	187
Cholera ...	27
Small-pox ...	1
Other causes ...	271
Total ...	486

42. **BIRTHS—**

Male ...	346
Female ...	355
Total ...	704

The average birth rate has been 26 per thousand, against 28 of the year preceding.

43. *Vaccination*.—One vaccinator was appointed in November last for three months. The following table will show the result of vaccination:—

Male ...	312
Female ...	183
Total ...	394
Success ...	386
Partial ...	1
Failed ...	7
Unknown ...	7
Total ...	394

44. *General Remarks*.—Upon the whole, the work of the year, while affording no specially brilliant results, has been satisfactory. During the Commissioner's stay here an attempt was made to induce him to believe that a certain quarter had been neglected by the municipality,

but the falsehood of the charge was made clearly apparent. The commissioners have done their best to be just to all parts of the municipality.

45. The daroga has, upon the whole, worked satisfactorily.

*Municipal improvement fund of Kishnaghar Municipality, under Act III of 1864,
for the year 1873-74.*

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To balance brought from last account	...		6,323 13 9
" amount collected on account of the rate of 6 per cent. upon the annual valuation of houses, buildings, and lands, &c.	...	13,964 1 6	
" amount collected on account of road tolls	...	2,136 14 3	
" amount collected on account of fines under Act III of 1864	...	85 15 9	
" amount collected on account of miscellaneous receipts	...	1,866 15 0	
" amount collected on account of Park Estate	...	1,140 12 0	
" amount collected on account of voluntary contribution	...	1,719 0 3	
			20,303 10 9
Total	...		27,227 8 5
EXPENDITURE.			
1. Charges incurred in the collection of the rate of 6 per cent. upon the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, &c.	...	766 10 6	
2. General charges, including office establishment and printing and stationery—			
Office establishment	...	585 14 9	
Printing and stationery	...	161 2 9	
		747 1 8	
3. Roads	...	8,226 11 9	
6. Conservancy charges	...	1,099 9 9	
7. Amount paid to the district superintendent of police for the maintenance of police under Section 34 of Act III of 1864 and for contingencies	...	5,391 4 8	
8. Local improvement (such as improving tanks and drainage)	...	2,985 7 0	
9. Miscellaneous...	...	1,190 0 6	
10. Park Estate	...	1,195 12 9	
			21,641 10 0
Balance in hand on the 31st March 1874	...		5,685 14 5
Total	...		27,227 8 5

C. C. STEVENS, Chairman.

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MIDNAPORE MUNICIPALITY
FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.**

No. 326, dated Burdwan, the 19th July 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq. Commissioner, Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit in original the annual administration report of the Midnapore Municipality for the year 1873-74, together with the statement of income and expenditure, in the form prescribed in Government order No. 2655, dated 25th April 1872.

2. The actual receipts shew a deficit of Rs. 453-4-9 as compared with the Budget estimate. The deficit was marked under the heads of "house-rate" and "fines." The decrease under heading "house-rate" was owing to the exemption of several of the houses which had fallen out of occupancy. I believe there is an error in the Chairman's report, as no house in a municipality can be entirely exempted on account of vacancy, the maximum remission provided in Act II (B. C.) of 1868, being one half of the rate. I have accordingly asked for an explanation. The collections under the heading "miscellaneous" exceed the budget estimate by Rs. 552. This is owing to the large collections of rent on account of *gonthagár*, i.e., places in the town where dead animals are deposited.

3. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,782-8-3, or Rs. 2,318-7-9 less than the amount estimated. The chief saving had been under the heading "local improvement," in which Rs. 866-9-3 only were expended out of Rs. 3,500 estimated. This is on account of many of the works estimated not having been completed during the year.

4. The statement of collections shews a balance of Rs. 693-5-9 remaining unrecovered at the close of the year, against Rs. 296-13-3 remaining outstanding at the close of the previous year.

No. 29, dated Midnapore, the 6th July 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Magte. and Chairman of the Midnapore Municipality,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the administration report of the Midnapore Municipality for 1873-74.

There were 12 Municipal Commissioners, six Europeans and six Natives, at the beginning of the year under review, as named below.

EX OFFICIO.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate and Chairman.
 " W. P. Davis, } District Superintendents.
 " C. P. Macaulay, }
 Colonel Swayne, Executive Engineer.
 Dr. R. G. Mathew, Civil Surgeon.

ORDINARY.

Mr. W. B. Oldham, } Vice-Chairmen.
 " A. W. Cochran, }
 " James Kimber, Member.
 Baboo Nobin Chunder Banerjee, Member.
 " Romanath Roquitte, ditto.
 " Okhil Chunder Dutt, ditto.
 " Jumanjoy Mullick, ditto.
 Moulvie Khoyrat Ali, ditto.
 Moonshi Mahomed Jan, ditto.

Mr. Macaulay only succeeded Mr. Davis on 7th July; Mr. Cochran was not appointed till Mr. Oldham had left, hence, though the number was 14 in all, it never exceeded 12 at any one time.

2. Nineteen general meetings of the commissioners were called during the year. This, it is true, is less than the number required by law, but even as it was, there was no quorum on eleven occasions, and additional meetings were quite unneeded.

As has often been reported, the number of commissioners is too small. The ex-officio members cannot be relied on for constant attendance, especially in the cold weather. The ordinary members are only eight in number, and though one of them, the Vice-Chairman, is pretty regular in attendance, another, Mr. Kimber, ordinarily cannot spare time to attend, and hence success in obtaining a quorum depends on the regularity of the remaining six native commissioners. Of these, two, Baboo Romanath Roquitte and Okhil Chunder Dutt, were incapacitated for attending to their duty during the greater part of the year; and the former has died since the close of the year.

Many efforts were made to obtain an increase of the ordinary members to 15, so that five may vacate every year, but owing to technical difficulties arising from the working of the new Act (No. II of 1873), the appointments were not made till after the close of the year. It may be hoped that during the current year the meetings will be much better attended.

3. The following statement shews the actual income under the several heads as compared with the budget estimate.

	Budget.		Actual receipts.		Excess.		Deficit.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
House rate	11,000	0 0	10,690	13 3			309	2 9
Land rate	800	0 0	673	8 9			127	9 3
Wheel tax	1,000	0 0	970	14 0			30	2 0
Fines	180	0 0	180	0 0			319	2 3
Pound	900	0 0	673	14 9			26	1 3
License fees	100	0 0	119	0 0	19	0 0		
Fees on processes			100	8 0	100	8 0		
Cart fees	1,000	0 0	667	0 0			333	0 0
Miscellaneous	300	0 0	689	13 0	389	13 0		
	16,600	0 0	15,146	11 3	671	4 0	1,124	8 9

4. *House Rate.*—The total demand on this account for the year was Rs. 11,146-4-3, to which must be added arrears outstanding from last year, Rs. 296-13-8; of this Rs. 10,690-13-3 has been collected and Rs. 220-13-3 has been remitted. There is, consequently, a balance of Rs. 531-7. The decrease as compared with last year is owing to several houses, fallen out of occupancy, having been exempted after due inquiry. The balance not collected is a high one. The ratepayers have been rather backward in paying and the tax collector somewhat remiss. The last part of the year has also been a season of some scarcity even here, and that may have had something to do with the large arrear.

5. *Land Rate.*—The actual demand of land rate was Rs. 683-9-0, which with the arrear of last year, Rs. 58-4-0, amounts altogether to Rs. 736-13-0. Of this sum Rs. 672-6-9 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 64-6-8. The same sum was collected on this account last year. In neither year was the budget estimate reached, but it is evident that the estimate was erroneous, being in excess of the actual demand.

6. *Wheel Tax.*—There is little to remark on this head. The budget estimate and the actual demand closely approximated, and a balance of Rs. 15 only was over (see Statement B).

7. *Fines.*—There is a considerable difference between the budget estimate and the actual realization, Rs. 180-0-6, as fewer cases were brought and fewer convictions obtained than in 1872-73.

8. *Pounds*.—The receipts under this head for this year, Rs. 873-14-9, exceed those on same account for last year, Rs. 796-4-0; but are somewhat below the budget estimate. There are no arrears. The police impounded 249 cattle; municipal servants none, and private individuals 4,028. This shows a satisfactory working of the pounds.

9. *Fees under Section 77*.—License fees imposed under this section exceed the budget estimate (Rs. 100), being Rs. 112, but have fallen short of last year by Rs. 13. Nineteen licenses were issued (see Statement B). There are no arrears.

10. *Warrant Fees*.—274 warrants were issued for the realization of rates, the fees amounting to Rs. 90-4-0, or with arrear of last year, Rs. 185-12-0. Rs. 106-8-0 have been realised; the balance is for unexecuted warrants.

11. *Hackery Registration Fees*.—The sum realised under this head, Rs. 687, falls far short of the budget estimate, Rs. 1,000, and of the collection of last year, Rs. 988. The carters are very ready to evade payments, and it is not easy to detect them. The Municipal Benches also are disposed to deal leniently with these offences, two annas being the usual fine imposed; this is far too little in the face of the evasion and trickery practised by cart owners. There are no arrears. Of course special attention will be paid to this breach of municipal law during the current year.

12. *Miscellaneous*.—The collection, Rs. 852-12, under this head, on the other hand, far exceed the budget estimate and the collections of last year, Rs. 529-10-8. This is due chiefly to large collections on account of *govbaghdar*, i.e., dead animals are deposited at certain places in the town, for which (and for the use of skins, &c.) a rent of Rs. 231 is paid. The other items are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale proceeds of trees	43 14 0
Payments on account of Jolkur	153 8 0
Payments on account of ferry, Nuzurgunge	90 0 0
Fees for burial grounds	4 0 0
Sweeper's pay, refunded by the owner of Shib bazar	48 0 0
Paid by Executive Engineer for fire engine	50 0 0
Refund of advance and coolies' pay by overseer and mohurir	180	5	3
Refund of excess costs in suit brought by farmer of N. Ferry	12	0	9
Refund from Fonzdares office for platforms used in Municipal Benches	60 0 0
Total	852 12 0

Incidence of taxation (see Statement D) Rs. 0-7-9. The percentage of the house rate on the annual value of the houses cannot be accurately given, say about Rs. 4½.

13. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 14,782-8-8, and is specified as follows:—

	Budget.			Actual.			Saving.			Excess.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenses of collection	998 0 0	...	...	952 15 5	...	...	45 0 7	.....	...	...
General charges	769 0 0	...	...	699 10 3	...	...	230 5 9	.....	...	...
Roads	2,900 0 0	...	...	2,843 15 1	...	...	.....	43 15 1	...	...
Conservancy	2,910 0 0	...	...	2,649 4 10	...	...	261 11 9	.....	...	...
Police	6,104 0 0	...	...	6,004 0 0	...	...	100 0 0	.....	...	...
Local improvements	3,500 0 0	...	...	866 9 8	...	...	2,633 6 9	.....	...	...
Miscellaneous	120 0 0	...	...	1,029 1 5	...	...	.....	908 1 6	...	...
	17,101 0 0	...	...	14,782 8 3	...	...	3,270 8 3	...	...	952 0 6

14. *Expenses of Collection*.—Under the first head there has been a small saving, but under the second a considerable one, the expense having been less than expected.

15. *Roads*.—There has been a larger expenditure on roads than were apparently expected. Five first-class roads, two second-class roads, and six third-class roads, have been thoroughly repaired and metalled to a length of 1,092 cubic yards laid down, the width varying from nine to 15 feet. One large bridge at Keranitollah has been constructed, and a good deal of petty repairs done.

16. *Conservancy*.—There was a good deal saved under the next head. The present establishment consists of an overseer, two chuprassies, one sirdar, 30 coolies, and seven sweepers.

17. *Police*.—The saving under the head of Police is small. It was owing to sick leave and leave without pay having been granted to certain of the police. The police force consists of four head constables, four second-grade constables, 60 fourth-grade constables, and 20 fifth-grade constables. They are distributed in four Pharees—Khas Pharee, Notoon Bazar, Patna Bazar, and Hobipore.

18. *Local Improvements*.—Under the head of local improvements several works have been in progress:—(1) a second latrine at Dariband was made at a cost of Rs. 117-4-9; (2) a retaining wall of a tank in Meah Bazar was also made at an expense of Rs. 289; (3) the

Dariband khall, running through the town, which has for years been a deposit for filth of all kinds, in fact an open sewer, has been excavated and embanked and a pathway made along each side. In two convenient places it enlarges out into tanks and thereby improves the water supply. Up to 31st. March only Rs. 380-10-3 was paid, but something for work done was owing. The work has been now done, and at a total expense of Rs. 1,566-8-5. (4) Under this head is also shewn an expenditure of Rs. 50 for a survey of the river bank, which now forms the port of the town. The municipality were led to expect by the Lieutenant-Governor, when he visited Midnapore, that they would be allowed to take up this land and construct warehouses and landing places, receiving dues to be sanctioned by Government. When the project was ripe for approval, however, and the survey had been completed, the Government changed its views and declined to sanction the project.

19. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this head there has been a very large excess expenditure, the items being,—to Pierce Charitable Dispensary, Rs. 549-12-0; to pension of Ram Chunder Chuckerbutty and Shaik Maghoo, Rs. 36-6-0; to purchase of tin tickets, Rs. 34-8-0; to purchase of lanterns, Rs. 32-0-0; to rent of municipal land, Rs. 75-7-2; to law charges, Rs. 57-1-0; but the excess over budget estimate of collection helps to balance the large expenditure.

20. At a meeting held this year, Rs. 100 was voted to be given to vernacular schools, and Rs. 500 to the Charitable Dispensary, these sums to be paid from budget of expenditure for 1874-75.

21. Of the resolutions passed during the year under review the most important were—(1) to take over the management of the Pierce Charitable Dispensary and guarantee its deficiency in income; (2) to devote certain tanks to be used for drinking purposes only; (3) to reclaim the management of the Library Tank, though not its income, from the Library committee; (4) to declare the line from Colonel Golla to Soojagunge a highway under second part of bye law XVIII, to lessen the danger to house property from fire.

22. *Lawsuit.*—There was one lawsuit during the year with the farmer of Nozurgunge Ferry, who sued to recover his deposit when he relinquished the ferry. The suit was for a small amount, Rs. 77-8, and was partly lost. The municipality had to pay Rs. 25-13. There does not seem to have been any good reason to appeal.

23. *Assessment.*—Baboo Okhil Chunder Dutt, Baboo Jumenjoy Mullick, Moonshi Mahomed Jan, and Moulvie Khoyrat Alli, revised the assessment, for the most part making new assessments only in the case of new houses. There were 36 objections submitted, but they were successful to amount of Rs. 6 only. Rs. 223 was newly assessed on new houses.

24. *Prosecutions.*—150 persons were prosecuted, 53 of whom were discharged. In 1872-73, 426 persons were prosecuted and 193 let off. This statement will shew the prosecutions by overseer and police under the various penal sections of the Act:—

	ACT III OF 1864.										BYE-LAW.					TOTAL.
	Section 24.	Section 25.	Section 74.	Section 64.	Section 67.	Section 71.	Section 84.	Section 77.	Section 41.	Section 75.	Section 18.	Section 48.	Section 21.	Section 23.	Section 26.	
Police ...	1	19	3	12	9	3	1	3	2	...	1	...	5	1	19	75
Overseer ...	...	1	...	7	...	...	11	8	...	1	1	8	6	...	1	37
Total ...	1	20	3	19	9	3	12	11	2	1	2	13	11	1	20	112

The falling off is due to the change in the Vice-Chairman. Mr. Hopkins was in favor of much more active measures in conservancy and allied questions than Mr. Oldham, and hence prosecutions under his management were much more frequent. On the report of the municipal overseer, 77 notices, issued against 135 persons, in case of 91 persons, sufficiently speedy attention was paid; in 10, cases were pending at the end of the year; on police reports, 27 notices were issued against 32 persons. Six summonses only had subsequently to issue for disobedience, and two cases were pending at the end of the year. These cases went before the Municipal Benches. Statement C, will shew the attendance of the Commissioners at these Benches.

25. *Charitable Dispensary.*—This institution is superintended by the Civil Surgeon, assisted by a committee of European and Native gentlemen. As already stated, its management has, so far as finances are concerned, passed into the hands of the municipality.

26. *Vital Statistics.*—The police collect these statistics and they are compiled in the Civil Surgeon's office. The cost is Rs. 60. The reports are defective, but as the whole Rs. 500 allotted to this district by Government were assigned to Bogree, and as the municipality were unwilling to expend more money, a more thorough system could not be adopted. Sanction to expend the savings from Bogree grant (Rs. 176) in the Midnapore town has been received for the current year.

27. The Vice-Chairman reports that he has found the municipal clerks and servants working fairly.

H. L. HARRISON, Chairman.

APPENDIX A.
Record of attendance of Commissioners at General Meetings in the year 1873-74.

Names of Commissioners.	23rd April.	7th May.	21st May.	4th June.	18th June.	2nd July.	16th July.	13th August.	27th August.	12th September.	17th October.	6th November.	9th December.	23rd December.	18th January.	29th January.	16th February.	7th March.	24th March.	Total.
Mr. H. L. Harrison, Chairman
" W. B. Oldham, Vice-Chairman
" A. W. Cochran, ditto
" W. P. Davis, Commissioner (for three months.)
" C. F. Macaulay, Commissioner (for 9 months.)
" James Kimber, Commissioner
" Dr. B. G. Mathew, Commissioner
" Lt.-Col. J. D. Swayne, Commissioner
" Baboo Nohin Chunder Banerjee, Commissioner
" Bonaneth Boquite, Commissioner
" Jumeerjoy Malliek, Commissioner
" Okhail Chunder Dutt, Commissioner
" Moonshi Mahomed Jan, Commissioner
" Moulvie Khoyrat Alli, Commissioner

A. W. COCHRAN, Vice-Chairman.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of the House Rates, &c. of the Midnapore Municipality for the year 1873-74.

PARTICULARS.	Balance of last year.	Demand of the year.	Total.	Collection.	Remissions.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. House rate	296 13 8	11,146 4 3	11,443 1 6	10,690 13 8	220 13 8	581 7 0	
2. Land rate	53 4 0	683 9 0	736 13 0	672 6 9	.....	64 6 3	
3. Wheel tax	24 12 0	967 9 0	992 4 0	970 14 0	5 10 0	15 12 0	
4. Warrant fees	45 8 0	90 4 0	135 12 0	106 8 0	13 12 0	15 8 0	
5. Cart fees	.....	687 0 0	687 0 0	687 0 0	.....	.....
6. Fines	47 8 0	199 3 0	246 11 0	160 6 6	.....	86 4 6	
7. License fees	.....	112 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....
8. Pound collection..	.....	873 14 9	873 14 9	873 14 9	.....	.....
9. Miscellaneous	.....	852 13 0	852 13 0	852 12 0	.....	.....
Total	467 13 8	15,612 7 0	16,080 4 3	15,146 11 8	240 3 8	693 5 0	

A. W. COCHRAN, Vice-Chairman.

APPENDIX C.

Record of attendance of Commissioners to try breaches of Conservancy Laws for the year 1873-74.

Names of Commissioners.	NUMBER OF ATTENDANCE.				Total.	REMARKS.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Mr. James Kimber, Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. P. Davis, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. P. Macaulay, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. E. G. Mathew, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut.-Col. J. Swayne, ditto	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Baboo Okhildunder Dutt, ditto	2	2	2	1	7	
Nobinchunder Banerji, ditto	.....	2	1	2	5	
Romanath Roquette, ditto	.....	.....	1	1	2	
Jumrajy Mullick, ditto	1	2	1	3	7	
Mooneshee Mahomed Jan, ditto	1	5	4	4	14	
Moulvie Kheyrat Ali, ditto	1	3	1	1	6	

A. W. COCHRAN, Vice-Chairman.

STATEMENT D.

Annual return of Local Funds of the Midnapore Municipality for the year 1873-74.

DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

Name of municipality.—Midnapore.

The Act under which the municipality was constituted.—Act III of 1864.

MEMBERS	Europeans	.....	.....	.....	6
	Natives	.....	.....	.....	6
	Officials	.....	.....	.....	6
	Non-officials	.....	.....	.....	6
Total					12

Number of sittings held during the year 19.

POPULATION	Hindooes	.....	.....	.....	23,675
	Mahomedans	.....	.....	.....	7,194
	Christians	.....	.....	.....	193
	Other races	.....	.....	.....	155
Total					31,217

	Rs. A. P.
Balance at the close of the preceding year	3,119 10 0

INCOME	House tax	.....	11,363 4 0
	Wheel tax	.....	1,639 14 0
	Tax on animals, such as elephants	.....	14 0 0
	Cattle pound	.....	873 14 9
	Fees and process	.....	218 8 0
	Fines levied under the municipal law	.....	180 6 0
	Other sources	.....	852 12 0
Total		.....	15,146 11 3

Incidence of municipal taxation per head of				Rs.	A.	P.
population	...	...	...	...	0	7 9
Income of the past year	...	...	...	15,717	11	3
Average income of three preceding years	...	...	...	14,342	13	6
<hr/>						
EXPENDITURE	Police	...	...	6,004	0	0
	Conservancy	...	...	2,548	4	10
	Establishments	...	...	1,491	9	8
	Roads	...	...	2,466	2	0
	Building	...	...	785	0	1
	Works of public utility	...	...	1,487	7	8
Total				14,782	8	3
Balance in hand at the close of the year				3,483	13	0

A. W. COCHRAN, *Vice-Chairman.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION DURING 1873-74.

No. 275, G.M., dated Chittagong, the 15th July 1874.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit copies of the annual administration reports of the municipalities of this division, constituted under Act III of 1864, (B. C.), for publication in the *Gazette*, as directed in the Government circular No. 27, of the 16th August 1873.

2. In this division there are two municipalities, constituted under the aforesaid Act, viz., the municipalities for the towns of Chittagong and Comilla. In the town of Noakholly and at the head-quarters of the sub-divisions of Brahmunberiah and Cox's Bazar, situated respectively in the Tipperah and Chittagong districts, town corporations have been constituted under the provisions of Act VI of 1868 (B.C.).

3. *Assessments.—Comillah.*—As regards the system of taxation prescribed by Act III of 1864 (B. C.), it is quite clear that the assessments in the Comilla Municipality are not and never have been carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of that Act, inasmuch as it is stated that these assessments have been made, not as a rate on the value of houses, but according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to assessment; or in other words, in accordance with the provisions of Act VI (B. C.) of 1868. This matter, I observe, has been already brought to the notice of Government by my predecessor, Mr. Fowle, in his report No. 596, dated the 22nd October 1873, wherein he pointed out the irregularity which existed of following the provisions of an Act which had not been introduced, and recommended that the illegality should be at once rectified, with a retrospective effect, to avoid complications which might otherwise arise. No Government orders appear to have been received on Mr. Fowle's recommendation.

4. I fully concur with the views expressed on this subject by Mr. Fowle and the present and former Magistrate of Tipperah, and strongly recommend that Act VI of 1868 be declared to be in force in Comillah, in supersession of Act III of 1864, which is clearly unsuited to the existing circumstances of the town.

5. At present, owing to the exorbitant demands made by the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, the proprietor of the soil, but few persons are either willing or in a position to take long leases of building sites for the erection of masonry houses. The consequence is that the so-called town consists for the most part of a collection of mere mat and bamboo houses, and even these, owing to the fear of fire, are of a cheap and temporary character only. In short, as noted by the Magistrate, 19 houses in every 20 are mere huts. These in no way indicate the actual position and means of their occupants, for there is little to choose between the huts of comparatively well-to-do shop keepers or wealthy money lenders, and those of poor widows or needy sweepers. The rateable value of all would be much the same and, if even all were assessed at the maximum rate allowed under Act III of 1864, the income would be altogether insufficient to meet the necessary requirements.

6. The existing assessments apparently have not been revised for some years, and though from time to time some appeals have been lodged locally, pointing out that the system of assessment was opposed to the law, no references have ever been made to this office as against the repeated rejection of all such appeals. I think, therefore, that it may be held that the present system works well. There is, as noticed by the former Magistrate, a rough but undeniable justice in it, which even the common people can appreciate. Nothing now remains but to legalize the existing system.

7. *Chittagong*.—In Chittagong the requirements of Act III of 1864 have been strictly carried out, and the rates have been assessed with reference to the value of the houses. But apparently this system is not popular with the community in general, and though the tax has been raised to the maximum, the receipts are insignificant; far less than they would be if assessments were made in accordance with the provisions of Act VI of 1868, and altogether insufficient to meet the very urgent requirements for proper and efficient conservancy.

8. Though the people for the most part live in mat and bamboo houses, owing to the force of habit and the fact that bamboos are very cheap, and that really very excellent houses can be made with them, there is much wealth and valuable property in the town, and the people generally are far better off, I think I may safely say, than in any other mofussil town in Bengal. But while money is plentiful, food cheap, and wages high, it is undeniable that Chittagong is at the same time, perhaps, the most unhealthy town of the Province.

9. For the above reasons, I would strongly urge, as proposed by the Magistrate, and as already recommended by my predecessor, Mr. Fowle, the expediency of extending Act VI of 1868 to the town, as being more applicable in every way to its present condition and requirements than Act III of 1864.

10. The subjoined statement shows the income of the two municipalities as derived from the taxation on houses alone and the incidence of such taxation per head of population, after excluding the tax levied on account of public buildings.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of the Municipalities.	Number of population.	Actual income on account of house tax levied during the year under report.	Incidence of taxation per head according to income as shown in column 3.	Incidence of taxation per head after excluding tax on public buildings.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Chittagong	20,004	10,461 10 10	0 8 1	0 6 5	
Comillah	12,948	9,568 0 0	0 11 9½	0 10 3½	

11. The reasons for the great difference in the incidence of taxation in the two towns as exhibited in the above statement have been already explained. At first sight, looking to the general incidence of municipal taxation in all the towns throughout Bengal, which is somewhat under six annas per head, it would seem that the rate of taxation in the town of Comillah is inordinately high and must be oppressive. But it must be remembered that the average above quoted includes the figures for Behar and other parts of Bengal where the people are, for the most part, very poor; whereas there are many wealthy people living in the town of Comillah, and the wages of labor in these eastern districts are at least twice as high as they are in most other parts of the Province. Added to this, there is the fact that Mr. Park, the former Magistrate of Tipperah, and Mr. Fowle, the Judge, a long resident, have both confidently asserted that the existing tax has been fairly assessed and has not been found to be oppressive.

12. If this really is the case, and I see no good reason to question it, fair data are afforded by the above statement of the large increase of income which might be realized in Chittagong, which is a far wealthier and more populous town than Comillah, if assessments were made under the provisions of Act VI of 1868.

13. *The Municipalities under Act VI of 1868*.—I now proceed to notice the system of taxation followed in the Noakholly, the Brahmunberiah, and the Cox's Bazar Municipalities. All these corporations have been constituted under Act VI of 1868 (B.C.). The figures as per margin shew the population and tax realized in each during

the year under review.

14. The following statement exhibits the incidence of taxation per head of population in the town corporations mentioned above, after excluding the tax levied on public buildings.

1	2	3
Name of the Municipalities.	Incidence of taxation per head on the actual house tax collection.	Incidence of taxation per head after excluding the tax on public buildings.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Noakholly	0 8 0	0 6 0
Brahmunberiah	0 4 8	0 4 7
Cox's Bazar	0 6 3	0 6 7

15. *Noakholly*.—In Noakholly a re-assessment was made during the year, and this appears to have been made impartially, as no appeals whatever have been preferred against the proceedings of the assessors. Noakholly is, no doubt, a poor town as compared with either Chittagong or Comillah, but for Eastern Bengal, where the circumstances of the people are exceptionally good, as already noticed, I think the amount of the total assessments is too small. Funds are much required at Noakholly for carrying out proper conservancy arrangements. Owing to this want but little has been hitherto done in the way of improvement, and I think therefore, that the assessments should be shortly revised, as well as extended, so as to include some at least of the very large proportion of the inhabitants who have been totally exempted. It appears to me that, however small the contributions may be, all should be called upon to pay their quota, and that only the really indigent, a very small class in these districts of cheap food and high wages, should be totally exempted.

16. The Magistrate of Noakholly reports that 818 assessments were made, the incidence of which was as follows:—

On 694 houses	...	1 to 4 annas a month.
57	...	4 to 8 "
16	...	8 to 12 "
13	...	12 annas to 1 rupee.
18	...	1 rupee to Rs. 1-8 "
4	...	1-8 to 2 rupees.
12	...	Above 2 rupees.

17. It appears, also, that of the total number of 1,126 houses, 283 were exempted from taxation owing to the poverty of the inmates, and 25 were exempted as mosques and temples. Of the total population of the municipality, viz., 4,752, only 818 were assessed. Sixty per cent. of the tax is said to fall on owners and occupiers of land, 23 per cent. on shopkeepers, 8 per cent. on amlahs of the courts and offices, 5 per cent. on mooktirs and pleaders, and 1 per cent. on public buildings.

18. *Brahmunberiah*.—The municipality of Brahmunberiah includes 17 hamlets, containing 2,889 houses, with a population of 12,364 souls. The assessment, which had been first made in April 1870, was, under section 54, continued for the three succeeding years.

19. It appears that Rs. 3,626 were collected on account of house tax during the year under review, against Rs. 3,657-7-3 during the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 1-4 only for each holding per annum. The rates vary from Rs. 6 to one anna per mensem, according to the value of the property to be protected.

20. As regards the incidence of taxation. The average rate of Rs. 1-4 a year, as above mentioned, or 1 anna 8 pie a month, is no doubt very light on the inhabitants, who, it is to be observed, are exempted from the operation of the Road Cess Act; and as a proof of this, it is reported that not a single case of attachment and sale occurred during the year for the realization of the tax.

21. *Cox's Bazar*.—In the municipality of Cox's Bazar, it is stated that the assessments are made through the members of the committee, and that none of the members like the work. The Magistrate, Mr. Anderson, has moreover submitted a very curt report, which gives little or no information. As there is a large balance of money in hand, Mr. Anderson proposes to hold a fresh assessment during the ensuing year and to reduce the present assessments by several hundreds of rupees. But it appears to me that the incidence of the taxation is already very light, and more especially when it is remembered that the Government is the chief landlord and that the tenants have to pay no ground rent. The requirements, also, of the station, if properly looked after, must be far greater than can be met from the small income at present realized.

22. *Other Sources of Income*.—Irrespective of the tax on houses in Chittagong and the tax on the means and incomes of their proprietors in Comillah, these municipalities derive some income from ferries, pounds, and a few other miscellaneous sources. The chief income from these sources in both municipalities is derived from pounds, and in both municipalities it has been determined to increase the present number, as existing arrangements have been found to be insufficient. The municipalities of Noakholly, Brahmunberiah, and Cox's Bazar have no receipts other than that derived from the assessments already noticed.

23. *Total Income and Expenditure*.—The total income of the Comillah Municipality for the past year, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 11,599, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,458. The total income of the Chittagong Municipality, exclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 30,000, which has been given once for all, amounted to Rs. 18,260, and the expenditure to Rs. 20,738.

24. The income of the Noakholly Municipality amounted to Rs. 2,385, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,078. The income of the Brahmunberiah Municipality and that of Cox's Bazar amounted to Rs. 3,626 and Rs. 1,861 respectively, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,474 and Rs. 1,338 respectively.

25. *Expenditure*.—The annexed statement exhibits the amounts spent by each municipality on police, conservancy, roads and establishment, and the percentage of such expenditure as compared with the total annual income, and I will now proceed to review these figures separately in the case of each municipality.

26. *Chittagong*.—It appears to me that the sum of Rs. 6,113, which is annually spent by the Chittagong Municipality for the maintenance of the police, or 33 per cent. of the income, is too large. It is represented that of the above amount a sum of Rs. 1,200 represents the pay of an European constable engaged to keep order amongst the sailors visiting the

part; that as the municipality receives no contributions from the Port Fund, the appointment of the European constable is open to criticism, and that the municipality derives but little benefit from the service of this constable and can ill afford his pay.

27. It appears to me, however, that the municipality is fairly debatable with the pay of this officer as the pay of a second European constable is already defrayed from the Port Fund. But even if the pay of the European constable is excluded, it is to be observed that the charges are considerably more than twice as large as they are for the town of Comillah, and I fail to see any sufficient reasons for so large a difference in the expenditure under this head in the two municipalities. The chairman of the municipality will be called upon to make some reductions in the number of the existing force of Native policemen.

28. Notwithstanding the notorious unhealthiness of the town of Chittagong and the urgent necessity which exists for sanitary improvements, it is unsatisfactory to find that only Rs. 818, or 4 per cent. only of the income, was spent on conservancy. During the year under review matters apparently have been left *in statu quo*; nothing having been done beyond opening out one additional latrine.

29. As regards proper conservancy and sanitary precautions, it appears to me that the town is still in a very backward condition. Some of the first and most obvious measures for improving the general health of the community have not been hitherto carried out, and it is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that cholera has become endemic and is nearly always present. To what extent sanitary matters have been neglected may be gathered from the following précis of a letter lately addressed to the commissioners of the municipality by my predecessor, Mr. Cockerell.

30. With reference to the fact that the town is at present full of small foul tanks from which a large portion of the poor inhabitants draw their supply of drinking water, Mr. Cockerell proposed that systematic arrangements should be made to set apart in each quarter of the town a good tank for drinking purposes and that as many of the small tanks as possible should be filled up. He further remarked, that as the flow of the tide in and out of the khals which run through the town must be unhealthy, the opinion of some experienced sanitary officer should be obtained on the subject, and if considered advisable, sluice gates should be erected on the tidal khals.

He was also of opinion that the town would be materially improved by letting in air and light, and by the removal of a great deal of thick jungle growing throughout the lower portions of the town, and with the object of promoting the free circulation of fresh air, suggested that broad belts should be cut through from one end of the town to the other and all trees within these limits removed. In addition to the proposals mentioned above, Mr. Cockerell also suggested that the existing practice of interment within the limits of the more densely populated portions of the town should be put a stop to.

31. Mr. Clay, the chairman, states that the principal objection to carrying out the numerous schemes that have been suggested for the sanitary improvement of the town, is the inadequacy of the funds at the disposal of the municipality, and observes that unless Government is prepared to sanction a large special grant, there will be no great improvement in this respect.

32. But it is to be observed, that looking to the large grant of Rs. 80,000 lately accorded by the Government, the municipal commissioners have at present, and have had for some time back, ample funds at their disposal to enable them to make a commencement in carrying out all obvious improvements, such as cleaning drains, filling up foul cesspools, removing low and rank jungle, and securing a better supply of drinking water than at present exists, in the manner suggested by Mr. Cockerell. I have pointed this out to the chairman, and I have also informed him that I shall be prepared to receive any well considered and practical scheme which is likely to improve the health of the station and to submit it to Government, if necessary, with the recommendation that pecuniary aid be afforded to the municipality in carrying it out, should the undertaking be found to be beyond the means of the municipality.

At an interview I had with the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor was good enough to say that he would be prepared to receive such an application.

33. But, as already observed, the local funds can be much improved by the introduction of Act VI of 1868, and it is obviously the duty of the municipality to increase their local funds as far as possible in the first instance and to expend usefully and intelligently the large sums they still have in hand, before applying for Government assistance.

34. The sum of Rs. 9,829, or 58 per cent. of the annual income, spent by the Chittagong Municipality on roads, is, I think, far too large, and I am of opinion that less should be spent under this head for the future, so as to provide for the far more important requirements of conservancy and sanitation.

35. It is true that the total length of the roads to be kept up is very great, and that owing to the hilly character of the ground and the nature of the soil, constant repairs are necessary, but it appears to me that many roads are unnecessarily metalled, and that with a little attention and repairs after very heavy rains, these roads can always be kept in a serviceable state without metalling. The attention of the municipality will be drawn to the subject.

36. The cost of establishment is, also, I think too large, but I observe that it is noted by the Magistrate that during the current year there will be a saving of Rs. 960 under this head, owing to the discharge of the road overseer.

37. *Comillah*.—The expenditure in the Comillah Municipality appears to have been very properly and intelligently laid out. Each department of police, conservancy, and roads appears to have been sufficiently provided for, while a disproportionate amount of the income has not been expended on any one of them. It is specially satisfactory to observe that in the town of Comillah, which may be said to be a perfect sanitarium as compared with Chittagong, and in which the income at the disposal of the Commissioners is far less than it is in Chittagong, no less than Rs. 8,033 were expended on conservancy, or nearly four times as much as was spent in the far larger town of Chittagong. The importance of such matters appears to be properly appreciated in this municipality.

38. *Noakholly*.—The percentage of expenditure on police in the Noakholly Municipality appears to be very high, but the total collections are small, and apparently the houses in the municipality are scattered and the area for watch and ward is large. But, I think, comparing the actual outlay with that incurred in Comillah, the present expenditure is higher than it need be. The Magistrate will be addressed on the subject.

39. A fair amount has been spent from the available funds on conservancy, but, as noticed by the Magistrate, the conservancy of the town is still in a very unsatisfactory state. The present condition of the town is thus described by the medical officer, "The drains near the houses of the inhabitants are bordered by privies, and are the repositories of all night soil, which is never removed. During the heavy showers of July and August there is a general washing and overflowing of the town, and this is the only conservancy that does any thing in the way of cleaning it."

40. The Magistrate strongly recommends the entertainment of a good number of meh-ters, partly paid from the Town Committee's fund and partly by private individuals, with a view to remedy the evils arising from the total neglect of sanitary rules by the residents. As already noticed in para 15, I am of opinion that the Magistrate should reassess the town in order to provide the necessary funds to carry out all proper sanitary arrangements.

41. The Magistrate reports that much was done during the year for the repairs and improvement of the pukka roads of the station; but that this work was carried out from the District Road Fund, and that a good deal is still required to be done. The magistrate also mentions that it was proposed to spend most of the municipal balance of last year on the purchase of a roller, which is badly wanted for the use of the metalled roads.

42. *Cox's Bazar*.—In Cox's Bazar, looking to the unsatisfactory report submitted, and the small amount expended, and the large amount of balances which have been allowed to accumulate from year to year, viz., nearly Rs. 3,000, it is very evident that but little interest is taken in municipal matters. For conservancy purposes Rs. 80, or only 4 per cent. of the income, was expended. The conservancy arrangements are thus noticed by the sub-divisional officer:—

"The conservancy was looked after by a sweeper on six rupees a month, who cleans the bazar, and some petty expense was incurred in clearing jungle. This sweeper is used for cleaning the sub-divisional office, as there is no sweeper for this purpose." The Magistrate of the district will be called upon to report how the large balance of nearly Rs. 3,000 above noticed, can be best expended for the sanitary and general improvement of the town and to submit a full report on the present condition of the town as regards roads and conservancy.

43. *Brahmunberia*.—In the Brahmunberia sub-division, I am of opinion that the cost of the police is excessive and should be reduced, as well as that of the establishment. Reductions, I am of opinion, are feasible and the magistrate will be addressed on the subject. What the present apparently inadequate conservancy arrangements are, does not appear from the report. A special report on this subject will be called for.

44. Next to the cost of the police, the chief expenditure appears to have been incurred in digging four tanks at a cost of Rs. 825. On the subject of the expenditure, the Deputy Magistrate has written as follows—"Roads and tanks form the bulk of municipal improvement. Any extensive or costly works have never been undertaken and utility is preferred to show and ornament. Small roads through villages, the clearance of jungle, the cutting of drains, &c., have proved very useful and convenient to the people, and as the want of good drinking water tanks was a crying evil in this town, the provision of a goodly number of tanks has been a great boon to them, so that the town, which was 10 years ago no better than a dirty hole, is now become one of the most healthy towns in Bengal."

45. *Vital Statistics—Chittagong*.—I fear that even now, the figures furnished by the municipalities as regards vital statistics are far from being correct. For 1872-73, the figures furnished for Chittagong showed a death rate of 22.42 per thousand, which was manifestly incorrect. For the past year the death rate is shown at 33.14. This is a nearer approximation to the real facts, but, I believe, that the rate is really far heavier than this and that accuracy has not yet been attained. As noticed by the Magistrate, cholera prevailed more or less throughout the year in the town and several European sailors succumbed to the disease. During the current year there has been again a severe outbreak of cholera, many deaths have occurred, and two persons among the very limited number of European residents in the station, have been attacked.

46. *Comillah*.—In the town of Comillah the public health is said to have been good and the recorded deaths show an average of 28.2 per thousand. The returns of births are reported to be manifestly incorrect for both the above mentioned municipalities.

47. *Noakholly*.—The magistrate of Noakholly reports that the year was comparatively a healthy one, as there were fewer severe fever cases and less ordinary sickness than usual. The mortality reported by the police was 27.5 per thousand. The magistrate adds that about

half the deaths resulted from fever, or the diseases, such as spleen and dropsy, which follow in its train. Thirty cholera cases were reported, all but two occurred in the cold weather and of these 12 cases proved fatal.

48. *Cox's Bazar and Brahmunberia.*—In the reports submitted for the municipalities of Cox's Bazar and Brahmunberia, the subject of vital statistics has not been noticed. Attention will be drawn to the omission.

49. *Miscellaneous Expenditure.*—As regards expenditure other than that noticed above, it is to be observed that the Chittagong Municipality has contributed Rs. 16 a month in aid of the Dispensary at the Sudder Station from the 1st of January 1874, and that this contribution will be made up to December 1874. The Comillah Municipality has made a grant of Rs. 30 per annum for the purpose of establishing a patshala within the municipal limits, but nothing was contributed towards dispensaries. Rs. 50 were allotted from the town fund of Brahmunberia to the charitable dispensary at that station. In Noakholly, since the commencement of the current year, the town committee have contributed Rs. 15 per mensem towards the dispensary. In Cox's bazar it appears that no contributions have been made either towards the dispensary or for education.

50. *Municipal Meetings, &c.—Chittagong.*—There were 18 municipal commissioners in the Chittagong Municipality at the close of the year. Of this number three were ex-officio. Of the remaining members more than half were Government servants. The total number of commissioners were made up of Europeans and Natives, the latter being all Hindoos. I agree with the Magistrate and chairman in thinking that as the town of Chittagong is chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans, some commissioners should be selected from their body.

51. It is stated that the majority of the commissioners cannot be said to take active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the town. It is also stated, that unless work is actually made over to them they are quite content to leave every thing in the Magistrate's hands. I am of opinion with reference to the above remarks, that it would be advisable to make over different portions of the town to the special care and supervision of the several members, and that in this way some responsibility and special interest may be made to attach to the position of the commissioners.

52. *Comillah.*—At the commencement of the year 1873-74, there were 16 members of the Comillah Municipality, out of whom, six were Government servants and the rest zemindars or pleaders. During the year, five members left on their being transferred elsewhere, two of the 16 commissioners never attended the meetings at all, and one attended only once.

Here, also, it appears that the majority of the commissioners took but little interest in the matter. The chief cause of apathy among the non-official members in the municipality of Comillah has, I think, been correctly stated by the chairman. He states that when a really working member does any work so as to promote the welfare of the town, his fellow-townsmen consider it an unwarrantable interference on his part with their private property. The orders which are issued from him are generally regarded by them as a pure bit of spite, and he is treated by them thence forward as a private and personal enemy, and that the ordinary run of the municipal commissioners are deterred from doing any active work through dread of this hostility.

53. *Brahmunberia.*—The Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Brahmunberia complains of the inaction of the members of the town committees over which he presides, and thinks, that without an official head, the first act of the committee, if left to itself, would be to abolish the tax altogether.

54. *Noakholly and Cox's Bazar.*—The chairman of the town committees of Noakholly and Cox's bazar have not made any remarks regarding the manner in which the members have discharged the duties of their office.

55. Since the above report was written, I have received your Circular No. 29, dated 24th June. Under the instructions now communicated, it will be necessary for me to call for revised figures under the head of establishment, for entry in the new statements prescribed. The statements will, therefore, be submitted as soon as these figures are obtained. I have already recorded my opinion on the subject of sanitation and will, after inquiry, which I am now about to hold, submit a further report if necessary.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Names of Municipalities.	Amount spent in 1873-74 under the head of				Percentage of expenditure on the annual income after excluding the balances.				
	Police.	Conser- vancy.	Roads and bridges.	Establis- hment.	Total annual income after excluding the balances.	Police.	Conser- vancy.	Roads.	Establis- ment.
Chittagong Municipality...	6,112 14 0	610 11 3	3,820 9 8	2,946 1 11	13,500 3 7	38 7 3	4 7 3	23 13 6	16 5 1
Comillah " ...	1,968 3 5	3,035 13 6	4,451 11 0	1,268 5 8	10,670 12 10	18 5 11	30 11 3	43 1 9	12 3 4
Cox's Bazar " ...	629 6 6	80 0 0	495 3 0	189 6 2	1,390 11 0	36 11 3	6 6 1	23 0 5	10 3 7
Noakhali " ...	3,260 10 10	492 3 8	.....	800 0 0	3,555 3 0	53 11 0	20 10 3	.....	13 13 6
Brahmunberia " ...	1,548 3 8	213 0 0	740 0 0	706 10 8	3,005 0 0	50 13 10	5 13 6	20 6 6	21 14 7

No. 39, dated Chittagong, the 20th May 1874.

From—J. C. VREASY, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Chittagong Municipality,
To—A. L. CLAY, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Chittagong.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Chittagong Municipality for the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. *Constitution of the Committee.*—At the close of the year the committee consisted of 18 members, of whom three were ex officio, of the remaining 15, eight, or more than half, were in Government employ. The members were equally divided into Europeans and Natives, the latter being in every case Hindoo. Five members will have to retire shortly under the operation of Act II of 1873 (B. C.), and there will then be an opportunity of redressing some of the inequalities shown by the above results. Any increase of the present number would seem to be unadvisable.

3. *Attendance &c. of Members.*—Ten meetings were called during the year and on three of these occasions no quorum was forthcoming. Several of the members never attended at all, and others again only came once or twice. It follows that the majority cannot be said to take any active or intelligent interest in the affairs of the town. Some few of the members have rendered considerable assistance by inquiring into applications for the remission of tax, but unless work is actually made over to them they are quite content to leave every thing in the Magistrate's hands.

4. The Act authorising the election of commissioners by the rate-payers and of the vice-chairman by the commissioners, was circulated without eliciting any expression of opinion, and it is perhaps as well that the experiment should not have been tried. Education in Chittagong, has as yet made but little progress, and a large mass of the electors would have but the faintest idea of what was expected of them.

5. *Vital Statistics.*—The Civil Surgeon reports a tolerably healthy year, with a death rate of 33.14 per mille as against 22.42 in the year before. This, of course, means an improvement in registration not an increase in mortality, and I think we may consider that nearly every, if not every, death is now reported. There is still room for improvement in the nomenclature of diseases. For instance, out of a total of 683, no fewer than 413 deaths are attributed to fever, but, as Doctor Meadows points out, in the absence of any medical certificate, this cannot very well be remedied. Cholera prevailed more or less throughout the year, and there were several deaths from it amongst the European sailors.

6. The returns of births are so manifestly incorrect that I consider it useless to refer to them. The prejudice against reporting them can be understood, and until the lower classes are widely removed from their present condition I do not see how it is to be got rid of. I do not recommend any recourse to the penal provisions of the law.

7. *Conservancy.*—One additional latrine, intended more especially for persons attending the Magistrate's cutchery, was opened during the year, but beyond this there was no other change. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 812-11-3, being chiefly pay of mehters and expense of keeping up two carts for the removal of rubbish. It includes too, head money for a large number of dogs, to kill which domes were imported from Dacca. It was hoped that these men might settle down and that the pariah dog nuisance might thus be put a stop to. Unfortunately one of their number died, and the others taking fright refused to remain. An attempt is now being made to get men from Calcutta.

8. *Sanitation.*—There are several schemes for diminishing the unhealthiness of Chittagong, but, unfortunately, they all require a large sum of money. A system of flood gates for the numerous tidal khals running through the place is now under consideration, and the closing of some of the numerous Musalman burying grounds is also attracting attention. Meanwhile such unobtrusive works as cleaning tanks and clearing jungle continue to be carried on as usual.

9. *Education.*—There are no payments under this head.

10. *Medical.*—The committee has voted a monthly subscription to the dispensary of Rs. 16 for one year from January 1st.

11. *Police.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 6,112-14-9, of which Rs. 1,200 represents the pay of a European constable engaged to keep order amongst the sailors visiting the port. As the shipping season begins and ends with the north-east monsoon and the municipality receives no contribution whatever from the Port Funds, this appointment is open to criticism. The municipality certainly derives but little benefit from the money which it can ill afford. The composition of the native force is the same as last year, and calls for no particular remark.

12. *Public Works.*—These absorbed Rs. 11,363-6, or more than half the total expenditure for the year. Notwithstanding this the roads remain, and will remain, a fruitful source of grumbling. The total length of road to be kept up is very great and the heavy rains cutting up the hilly ground render constant repairs necessary. There is, therefore, at first sight but little to show for the amount spent. The only new work completed during the year was a bridge on the Strand Road, but a considerable length of roadway was retailed. There will be a saving this year of Rs. 960 under this head owing to the discharge of the overseer.

13. *Establishment.*—This is on as economical a footing as is consistent with efficiency, and calls for no special remarks.

14. *Receipts.—House-tax.*—The total demand for 1873-74, at six per cent upon the estimated annual value, was Rs. 9,501, and of this Rs. 7,185 had been collected up to the end of March, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 2,316, a considerable proportion of which has since been realized. There are 4,140 distinct holdings upon the towjib; the same number as in 1872-73,

when, however, the demand was 172 less. The average demand is therefore a little under Rs. 2.5 per annum, and it will be gathered from this that the number of large and valuable buildings bears a very small proportion to the total. The trade of the port is on the increase, but the town itself is at a standstill.

15. *Incidence per head.*—Taking the population as returned by the 1872 census at 26,604, and omitting miscellaneous receipts, such as pound fees, bazar rents, &c., which are not taxation, we find that the incidence per head is a little over seven annas and five pie. The general incidence of municipal taxation in Bengal on all municipal towns, both large and small, is given (pages 367 of the Administration Report for 1872-73) at five annas and ten pie. Chittagong, therefore, is rather over the average, but considering the high rate of wages enjoyed by the labouring classes, I do not think they can have much ground for complaint. I may mention here, that for the current year the assessment has been raised by one fourth, to 7½ per cent., the maximum amount leviable under the Act; and that sanction has also been accorded to a tax upon horses and carriages. These measures were rendered necessary by the acceptance of the Government grant of Rs. 30,000, which was made conditional upon the municipality doing its utmost in the way of taxation.

16. *House Rate versus Income Tax.*—There is a decided tendency, not only among the rate payers but amongst the members of the committee, both European and Native, to assume that regard should be had to the circumstances of the occupant. This tendency, however, only acts one way. The well-to-do man living in a thatched shed, is quite as ready to cry out if he thinks it has been assessed beyond its strict value, as the poor man who is living in a house beyond his means. The member to whom the petitions may be sent for inquiry never dreams of being inconsistent when he recommends both cases for reduction upon opposite grounds. Undoubtedly a tax on incomes would bring us in much more than a tax on houses, but the ratepayer cannot complain because he is not allowed the advantages of both systems. He has only to remove to a smaller house or to live outside the town, but if he is told this he thinks that he has been harshly treated. That the house rate in Chittagong causes hardship in but few cases is shown by the fact, that in the year under review arrears for Rs. 69-5-6 only were made over to the police for collection. In some, at least, of these cases recusancy and absenteeism may fairly be taken to have been the cause.

17. *Other sources of income.*—These comprise the amount paid by ferry lessees, pound collections, rents, fines realized in conservancy cases, fees on distraints under Section 47, and some minor items. I have arranged them in order of importance, the only one calling for any separate notice being pound collections, which brought in Rs. 1,421-1-6. When the herds of stray cattle that throng the roads and impede traffic are taken into account it is obvious that this sum might easily be doubled if organized raids were made by the police. If the result attained were that the owners kept their beasts at home or got rid of them elsewhere, it would well compensate for the loss of income. I have proposed the opening of an additional pound in the North West quarter of the town, and if the police were made to understand that animals found on the roads must be seized, we might hope for some abatement of the nuisance.

18. As directed by Government, the accounts of the grant of Rs. 30,000 have been kept separately, and I will submit a supplementary report upon its management.

No. 860, dated Comillah, June 1874.

From—N. S. ALEXANDER, Esq., Magte. and Chairman of the Comillah Municipality,
To—The Commissioner of Chittagong.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on municipalities called for in circular No. 2635 and 27, dated the 25th April 1872 and 16th August 1873 respectively.

2. *State of Committee.*—My first notice will be of the Comillah municipality, which is governed by Act III, 1864; there were at the commencement of the year 1873-74, 16 commissioners; six were Government officials and the remaining ten, zemindars or plenders (vaksils). The five members, who left during the year, were Messrs. Park and Birch, Baboo Neelmoney Das, Eshan Chunder Gupto, and Uma Chatan Das; Baboo Neelmoney Das had acted as vice-chairman till 14th August 1873, when he left the district, and on 6th September following, Mr. Rochfort, who had succeeded Mr. Birch as District Superintendent of Police, was appointed vice-chairman and continued in that office till the end of the year.

3. There were eight ordinary meetings held during the year; no special meeting was called; two of the 16 commissioners never attended a single meeting and one only attended at one; there were only four non-official members at all constant in their attendance, Messrs. W. F. Campbell and J. P. DeLauney, Baboo Chundee Charan Banerjee and Ram Doolal Roy; the committee has no really non-official working member except Mr. Campbell.

4. *Reasons for non-intervention of non-official commissioners.*—I have stated in my annual administration report what I consider to be one of the chief reasons why in Eastern Bengal districts it is so difficult to get native non-official members to stir themselves and give really effective assistance in improving the towns, looking after the roads and conservancy. A really working member would have in such a town as Comillah to be frequently obliged to be doing acts which would be regarded by his fellow townsmen as unwarrantable interference on his part with their private property. They would look on an order from him to clean a drain, or clear a jungle, or any such like order, as a pure bit of spite, and would treat him thence forward as a private and personal enemy, and the ordinary ruin of our municipal commissioners are, I am

sure, quite deterred from doing any active work through dread of this hostility. "In his own heart of hearts I do not think any native of these parts sees any real use in conservancy. To incur enmity and take a lot of trouble about such an apparently-trivial matter seems to him a game not worth the candles. This is my experience, now a tolerably long one, in out of the way Eastern districts, of the real cause of apathy among our Native commissioners.

5. The vice-chairman recommends that the names of commissioners not doing any work be reported for their being struck off, and that we should endeavour to get good working men in their places, but I confess, I should like to see and know who these same working men are, as the vice-chairman does not himself suggest even who they are to be. The number of persons from among whom municipal commissioners can be selected is very limited and all such as were at all eligible have already been nominated.

6. *Town of Comillah.*—Comillah is an exceedingly small town, in fact not much more than a largish village, with, in round numbers, some 13,000 inhabitants. There is one long main street in which there are situated the chief shops and places of business. The number of masonry houses is very small; the cause of this is that the land all belongs to one large proprietor, the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, who has made difficulties about granting building leases such as will induce persons to build. The consequence is that the town of Comillah is one of thatched huts, which gives it a poor appearance and renders risk of fires constantly imminent.

7. *Act III, 1864, Act VI, 1868.*—The introduction of Act III, 1864, into the town of Comillah was in my opinion a mistake, and indeed the principles of that law have never been acted up to. Assessments have not been made on houses as laid down by the Act, for if that had been done, the income derived would have been insufficient to carry on the necessary work. Assessments made some years ago were based more on the incomes or supposed incomes of the occupiers of the premises assessed; in fact, more according to Act VI, 1868, than Act III, 1864, and in my opinion the former Act would be a deal more applicable to Comillah. I have delayed making fresh assessments under Act III, 1864, with the intention of seeing if Act VI, 1868, could not be extended to the town. The town itself is somewhat similar (only smaller) to * Nassirabad, in zillah Mymensingh, to which Act VI, 1868, was extended shortly after its passing.

8. Here in Comillah under Act III, 1864, we ought only to be able to assess houses and lands within the municipality at a rate not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the maximum annual rental of such, but in a town in which nineteenth-twentieths of the houses are mere huts the income so derived would be very small indeed, and to make up the sum to a sufficient amount assessments were made not on houses but on the incomes of the occupiers. The total income derived is annually Rs. 11,898-9-9, the expenditure is, however nearly on a par with the income, being this year Rs. 11,457-12, so that if we merely got the income which would accrue from a strict observance of Act III, 1864, we should have to give up metalled roads and other expensive works. Act III, 1864, is meant only to be worked in towns really such and not in exaggerated villages like Comillah. I would before this have recommended the introduction of Act VI, 1868, but that Act III, 1864, had been so long in force here, and I did not like to introduce a change until I had had more personal experience of the district and the town, but I am quite prepared to do so now, if it should be considered that a special proposition on the point is necessary.

9. *Revision of Assessment.*—The existing assessment must be revised at any rate as it was made some years ago, but I would not do so now as a new year has commenced, and I am in hopes that the more workable and more applicable law, VI of 1868, may be deemed to be best for the town. I may observe that appeals have been lodged pointing out that the present mode of assessment in vogue here is not according to the law, but they have been year after year rejected.

10. *Conservancy.*—A good deal more has been accomplished in conservancy matters during the year under report than in years preceding, Rs. 557-13 having been spent in addition under this head. During the year, among other works, a latrine was erected near the Judge's Court for the use of the parties attending the Civil Courts; a mehtar to attend to it has also been paid from the committee. Besides this, drains have been cleaned, jungles cut, and new drains opened.

11. *Constabulary.*—An increase of Rs. 40 under the heading of Police has been incurred for repairing and erecting proper section houses for the accommodation of the constables on the various beats. There are now two head constables and 24 constables in the town police force. In addition to their ordinary duties the police are employed in collecting vital statistics.

12. *Roads.*—The length of metalled roads made in the municipality during the year was 5,035 feet; 300 feet also were repaired; the length of unmetalled roads made was 1,550 feet, and five miles of such were repaired during the year.

The above includes one new road (a short cross one) about 400 yards in length which was completed during the year; the total expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 4,451-11-6. This included the manufacture of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of bricks for future requirements. I would not myself have sanctioned the manufacture of such a large quantity of bricks, as I think it can never be used, and that the greater part will have to be sold; and it is not a work of the municipality to turn brickmakers. However, I found the bricks nearly made when I arrived here.

13. *Expenditure.*—Our chief items of expenditure have been on roads, police, and conservancy, and our chief sources of income from the house and land tax and are enumerated on

In my opinion, the income at present derived is as large as it can possibly be made in such a small and comparatively poorly circumstanced town as Comillah; at the same time the only item of expenditure which it would be possible to retrench in would be in the matter of roads, on which in time we may perhaps be enabled to reduce our expenditure.

14. *Income and Expenditure.*—As regards income and expenditure a sum of Rs. 2,600-4 was collected this year, being the outstanding balance for last year (1872-73); the demand for the current year was Rs. 8,772-14-6; a sum of Rs. 186-8-3 was remitted or struck off during the year, and an unrealized balance of Rs. 1,687-10-3 was left due on 31st March, 1874, the greater portion of which was, however, realized in the following April and May.

15. *Education.*—The committee have made an annual allowance of Rs. 30 per annum from their funds for educational purposes, and this amount has been supplemented by an equal sum from Government, and with the money a patshala is kept up in Chackbazar; if we can manage to reduce our expenditure under any other head, we shall perhaps be able in future to do something more for education, but it must be borne in mind that the population of Comillah, all counted, is only 12,948.

16. The incidence of the taxation chiefly falls on the Government, which pays Rs. 1,200 per annum to the municipality, on the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, and other reputed wealthy persons, but I have explained before why this is. The tax not being really a house tax, but one on the presumed wealth of the party taxed, if Act VI of 1868 were introduced, there would not, I think, be much alteration in the amount of the tax assessed to what it is now and it would fall pretty much as it does now on the same parties.

17. *Vital Statistics.—Mortuary Returns.*—The health of the town has been good, the number of recorded deaths was 368 out of a population of 12,948, which would give a death rate of about 28·2 per 1,000; from July, 1873, a collection of statistics of births was commenced, the result, however, was hardly such this year as to warrant much reliance on it, the returns for the nine months showing 13·05 per mille. The statistical information will probably be more accurately collected this year, 1874-75, when we have had the benefit of more experience.

18. *Pounds.*—There are two pounds within the municipality, the realizations from which amounted to Rs. 563-14-0. We might, I think, with advantage open another pound within the municipality during the present year. In some parts of the town the numbers of stray cattle, goats, and ponies are still very great, and cause much mischief and annoyance, to say nothing of obstruction on the roads.

19. *Difficulty of getting co-operation of the people.*—As an instance of how difficult it is to get the townspeople to co-operate with us even in matters which are patently done for their good, I will mention that in November last a very extensive and disastrous fire occurred in Tolikona, or the quarter where the oilmen reside, the second large fire within two years in the same quarter. After this last fire it seemed to the committee that the spreading of the fires which occurred was much facilitated by the narrowness of the streets. The houses being thatched and built close together, caught fire one after the other, and no stop could be put to the conflagration. To prevent this, in the future if possible, the committee resolved to widen the streets to the width of 32 feet, and to effect the purpose, those whose houses had been burnt down, were requested each to put the new houses back a small space from the thoroughfares. Instead of agreeing to the plan which was explained to them by the vice-chairman and Mr. Campbell, the inhabitants of the quarter, far from doing it willingly, threw every obstacle in the way of the project being carried out, and it was only carried out for the general public good in the teeth of their opposition, the moving back of the houses being enforced both by the Magistrate and the manager of the estate of the landlord, Mr. W. F. Campbell, the latter giving his most cordial co-operation.

20. *Rajah of Hill Tipperah.*—The landlord, the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, through his manager, Mr. Campbell, I may remark, deserves our thanks for the good condition in which he keeps the embankment which extends all along the river side to the north of the municipality and effectually shields the town from inundation. I have always found Mr. Campbell very ready in giving his assistance in all matters connected with the municipality.

21. *Conduct of Officers.*—The vice-chairman, Mr. Rochfort, deserves credit for the zeal and energy with which he has fulfilled the duties of his office; the overseer, Baboo Tarak Chunder Gupta, and the head writer, Digamber Bakhit, are well spoken of and deserve credit for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

22. I now come to the Brahmunberiah municipality, which is governed by Act VI, 1868. This report has been somewhat delayed owing to the non-receipt of the Brahmunberiah committee's report.

23. *Conduct of Committee.*—The committee consists of a chairman and 13 members, five of whom are officials and eight non-officials. There were five ordinary meetings during the year. The members seem not to have acted very energetically, as the Deputy Magistrate, the chairman, complains of this action or rather want of action; without an official head the chairman thinks the first act of the committee, if left to itself, would be to abolish the tax altogether.

24. *Town of Brahmunberiah.*—The town is composed of 17 mohullas, or hamlets, and contains 2,889 houses, with a population of 12,364; that is nearly, the same as that of Comillah. Though there are such divisions, the ward system under Section 23 of the Act has not been introduced. There is in fact only a town committee.

25. The amount of tax levied was Rs. 3,626 this year, as against Rs. 3,057-7-3 last year, giving an average all round of Rs. 1-4 per house per annum. The rates, however, vary from

Rs. 6 to one anna per mensem, according to the value of the property to be protected. The incidence of taxation appears very light altogether; an average of 1 anna 8 pie per mensem is not very heavy, especially as the inhabitants will be exempted from the operation of the Road Cess Act. The chairman reports that the assessments are made with great care and it is certain that widows, orphans, and the destitute are exempted from any taxation, at the same time the assessment is so adjusted as to fall on those who are really able to bear it. In support of his statement that the assessments are not too heavy and have been carefully made, the chairman writes that there was not a single case of attachment and sale during the year under report.

26. *Constabulary.*—The town police consists of one head constable and 22 constables. A section house has been built for them during the year. In addition to their ordinary duties they are not, like the Comillah Police, employed in collecting vital statistics; a separate establishment being allowed for that work in this town.

27. The sum of Rs. 1,887 was spent on improvements in the town as per items given below:—

	Rs.
Four Tanks, costing	825
Two Roads	175
Seven Bridges	240
Two Pucka drains	150
Repair of Roads	175
Conservancy	212

28. The Committee do not appear to have been able to make any provision for education, but R. 50 were allotted to the Charitable Dispensary.

29. The cost of police seems to be one of the heaviest items of expenditure in the township. No extensive or costly works have ever been attempted. Indeed with the very small sum assessed it could hardly be expected. The chief works undertaken have been small roads between the different mohullahs or quarters, the clearing of jungle, making of drains, &c. As there was much want of good drinking water the digging of tanks has, the chairman says, been one of the most popular works undertaken, and much of the present healthiness of the town is attributed to them.

30. As I have had no personal experience of the town of Brabmunberiah I submit the chairman's report in original with this. I think Act VI, 1868, seems to have worked very well indeed in the town, and with a very light tax they seem to have got all they can want in the way of police conservancy and communication. The town seems healthy. The death rate is not stated by the chairman, but I have noticed it in the annual administration report under the heading of statistical inquiries. The death rate here and in Comillah are pretty much on a par.

LIBERALITY OF SOME ZEMINDARS IN NORTH BAGULPORE.

No. 4847S.R., dated Calcutta, the 3rd August 1874.

From—J. F. K. Hewitt, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 6315S.R. of the 28th ultimo, bringing to the favourable notice of Government the names of certain zemindars in North Bhagulpore who have rendered assistance to their ryots during the present scarcity and have otherwise afforded help to Government in connection with relief operations.

2. In reply I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to the gentlemen referred to the Lieutenant-Governor's warm thanks for all the good that they have done; and that you will express to Baboo Hurbullab Narain Singh of Sonebura His Honor's special acknowledgments for the liberality evinced by him in initiating relief measures.

3. The question of further recognition of the services rendered by these gentlemen will be considered hereafter. Meanwhile the statement furnished by you will be published in the Gazette.

[illegible]

BHAGULPORE,
 The 28th July 1874.

G. N. BALLOW,
Officiating Commissioner.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																										
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BEARISH MILL- CUMBOO, NAJRA.														
			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.		
			Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																													
Western Districts.																													
1	Burdwan	13 4	13 0	13 4	17 4	16 0	20 0	13 0	11 4	16 0	12 12	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankura	13 0	12 12	13 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	10 4	10 8	16 0	12 0	12 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	19 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hughly	12 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	16 8	13 0	12 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																													
7	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pergunnahs	13 12	13 6	...	14 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 5	12 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nuddea	13 6	13 6	14 8	...	20 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 10	11 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jessore	12 4	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	18 0	13 12	13 2	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Moorebadabad	13 14	13 14	17 0	17 10	17 10	30 10	8 8	9 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dinapore	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	32 8	11 0	9 8	18 0	12 0	11 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Maldah	14 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	11 12	19 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rajahahye	12 12	12 12	...	15 18	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	10 8	12 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hungpore	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	12 10	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 8	10 8	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Patna	14 4	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Darjeeling*	0 0	0 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	6 8	5 8	12 0	6 4	6 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Julpigore*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	11 2	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooh Bahar†																													
Eastern Districts.																													
20	Manoa	11 0	11 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	11 0	11 0	21 0	18 8	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Furzedpore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Backergunge	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mymaningh	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	20 0	12 8	12 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Sylhet*	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 4	11 6	23 0	16 10	14 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong*	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Naakholly†	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tipperah*	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	12 10	12 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Chittagong Hill Tract	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 8	14 0	23 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Hill Tipperah	8 8	...	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 8	14 0	23 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley 21-4 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-12 seers, common rice 12-3 to 13 seers, and gram from 13-12 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 to 22 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, maize from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice from 10 to 15-12 seers, common rice 11-5 to 14 seers, and gram from 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-4 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 13-8 to 14 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 1st August 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GRANAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.														
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.															
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	BENGAL.														
Western Districts.																																
...	18	8	16	0	10	0	100	0	100	Burdwan.														
...	15	0	15	0	33	0	13	12	13	12	21	0	440	0	440	0	...	7	14	7	14	7	14	Bankoora.			
...	13	0	13	0	22	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	...	8	4	8	4	9	12	Beerbloom.		
...	12	0	12	0	18	0	180	0	180	0	180	0	180	0	...	9	0	8	0	8	0	Midnapore.		
...	14	0	14	0	13	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly.		
...	14	0	13	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah.		
Central Districts.																																
12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	15	8	15	8	...	100	0	100	0	...	8	0	8	0	...	Calcutta.		
...	15	4	15	4	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	16	0	16	0	21	6	110	0	110	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nadua.	
...	14	0	13	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore.	
...	17	0	17	0	24	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moorshedabad.	
...	13	4	13	4	18	12	170	0	180	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinapore.	
...	16	0	16	0	18	0	15	0	150	0	150	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah.
...	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	15	0	15	0	10	5	133	0	107	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rongpore.
...	11	4	12	0	15	0	67	8	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.
...	15	0	15	0	24	0	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.
...	6	0	6	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Daryesing.*
...	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaipigore.*
...	Cooch Behar.†
Eastern Districts.																																
...	14	0	14	8	20	0	80	0	80	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
...	13	0	13	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpore.
...	13	8	13	8	...	...	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backerganga.
...	16	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensingh.
...	18	0	11	8	17	4	107	0	107	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet.*
...	12	0	11	0	11	4	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.*
...	Noakhali.†
...	12	0	12	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.*
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	8	8	8	8	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah.

I In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

J In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 13-5 seers, per rupee.

K Prices much lower in the Howanununge subdivision.

L In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 6 to 9 seers, common rice from 8 to 15 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.

M In the interior price of best rice 13 seers, common rice from 14 to 15 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

N In the interior price of best rice 8-8 seers, common rice from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.

O In the interior price of best rice from 12 to 16 seers, common rice from 13-2 to 17 seers, paddy from 17-3 to 36 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers, per rupee.

P In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 11-13 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOILER-MILLER— CUMBOO, BAZRA.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BEHAR.																										
27	Patna ...	16 12	16 12	24 0	20 0	19 12	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	T																									
28	Gya ...	11 8	11 8	14 0	16 8	16 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U																									
29	Shahabad ...	16 8	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V																									
30	Tirhoot ...	13 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	25 0	7 0	7 8	16 8	14 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Saran ...	15 8	16 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	7 4	7 4	19 8	14 0	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	W																									
32	Champaran ...	12 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	16 8	16 7	16 8	23 7	21 0	26 1	8 4	8 4	19 8	13 6	11 5	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagalpore ...	14 8	14 8	16 6	18 16	18 16	27 12	10 11	10 11	16 2	12 0	12 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	26 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Southal Pergunnah ...	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 to 20	18 to 20	30 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X																									
	E																									
ORISSA.																										
37	Cuttack ...	14 7	14 7	19 11	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	23 10	26 4	26 4	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree ...	11 12	11 13	13 12	...	...	...	19 11	18 8	19 11	26 4	26 4	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAAGPORE.																										
South-West Frontier Agency.																										
40	Hazareebagh ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 4	18 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Y																									
41	Lohardugga ...	11 8	11 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom ...	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	24 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Z																									
43	Masbhoom ...	10 8	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	E																									

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

R In the interior price of best rice from 15 to 16 seers, and common rice from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 14-7 to 17-6 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 13-8 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 seers, maize 16 seers, and gram from 16 to 19 seers, per rupee.

V In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 19 seers, barley from 13 to 24 seers, best rice from 8 to 15 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 19 seers, maize from 12-12 to 22 seers, and gram from 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th August 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 1st August 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			UPPER MILLETS— RAU, OR KICHWA, AND CHHURA.			MAIZE OR INDIAH- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
18. 8	19. 12	...	...	...	...	17. 0	17. 0	34. 8	19. 12	19. 12	34. 8	180. 0	180. 0	...	7. 8	7. 8	8. 0	Patna.
E	E	...	...	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.
18. 0	18. 0	20. 0	15. 0	15. 0	22. 0	15. 0	15. 0	15. 0	8. 12	4. 18	0. 180	0. 180	...	...	6. 6	6. 6	7. 6	Shahabad.
E	Tirhoot.
18. 12	19. 0	16. 0	...	...	...	17. 0	17. 8	28. 0	18. 0	19. 8	180. 0	180. 0	180. 0	...	7. 8	7. 12	8. 0	Saran.
...	Champarna.
...	Monghyr.
...	Bhagulpore.
...	Purneah.
...	Southal Pergunnahs.
...	ORISSA.
...	Cuttack.
...	Pooree.
...	Balsore.
...	CHOTANAGOPRE.
...	South West Frontier Agency.
...	Hazaribagh.
...	Lohardugga.
...	Singbhoom.
...	Manbhoom.

- W In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 12-4 to 17 seers, barley from 10 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 18 seers, maize from 13-4 to 17 seers, and gram from 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.
- X In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 18 seers, best rice from 8 to 14 seers, common rice from 9 to 14 seers, bulrush millet from 14 to 17 seers, maize from 13-4 to 17 seers, and gram from 12 to 18 seers, per rupee.
- Y In the interior best rice ranges from 12 to 18 seers, common rice from 15 to 20 seers, wheat from 12 to 14 seers, and makai 18 seers per rupee.
- Z In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice from 11 to 14 seers, common rice from 13 to 18 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st August 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BARRACKPORT DIVISION.	1 Boodwood, 3rd ^a Aug. 1874	1.98	Over two inches of rain in Boodwood and Culon, and nearly two in Banoogunge; at Cutwa only half an inch, and at Jehanabad none. Bad accounts received of the crops. Fever increasing.
	2 Bankoora, 1st " "	1.47	Partial showers throughout the district, generally of a slight nature. High wind, with light rain, on 28th and 30th July. The growing crops are doing well in most places, including the aous or early rice crop; but the cultivation of the amun or late rice is practically at a standstill, except in very low ground. Heavy rain is urgently needed. Telegraphed on the 4th. Rain fell in some parts, none in north and west. Prices rising.
	3 Beerbhoom, 1st " "	2.63	Wet during the former, dry during the latter half of the week. State and prospects of the crops generally good, except in some parts of the east by the Moorshedabad district, where the crops are reported to be suffering from drought. Export of week ending 25th July, 1,640 maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore division. Prices stationary.
	4 Midnapore, 1st " "	3.67	Over 7 inches of rain fell along the sea coast; and the course of the wind and the barometer caused much apprehension of a cyclone there on the 28th July. In all the district south of Midnapore the prospects are generally very good, and the rainfall has been seasonable and abundant. In the north, however, it has been scanty (at Garbetta only 1.16), and while it has done much good, more rain is wanted in that quarter. Prices are very slow to come down after their recent rise, and a scarcity of rice is reported from many quarters.
	5 Hooghly, 1st " "	2.97	Cloudy nearly throughout the week and stormy. Wind chiefly from east and north-east. Heavy shower on 31st July. In Scrampoore the rainfall has been 3.90. The crops are all good, except the late rice, which has only partially been plucked out owing to scanty rain. It is hoped that the rain will now be sufficient, but heavy rain is required. Telegraphed on the 3rd. Rainfall 4.83 at 2-15 A.M.
PRESIDENT DIVISION.	Howrah, 1st " "	4.59	There has been some rain during the week throughout the district. Weather sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear. Wind from south and east, and once going round to north-east and east. The rain during the week has changed the state of the crops. If such rain continues there will be no fear of a bad harvest. Ryots are preparing land for transplanting amun or late rice seedlings, and some have already commenced transplanting. Jute, sugarcane, and aous or early rice, are good.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 3rd ^a Aug. 1874	5.25	Sultry and showery. There was a heavy fall of rain on Friday, 31st July, in the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Baraset, and Barrackpore sub-divisions. It has greatly improved the prospects of both the aous or early and amun or late rice crops. Transplantation has commenced everywhere except in Sackhira. More rain, however, is still needed. Fever prevails in the Sudder, Basserhat, Sackhira, Barrackpore, and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions. Cholera has abated in thanas Sultanpore and Muthoorapore.
PRESIDENT DIVISION.	7 Nuddes, 1st Aug. 1874	4.16	There has been generally less rain than at the Sudder Station. The rain which has fallen during the week, though almost everywhere insufficient for the late rice, has done much good to the early rice. More rain is much required. At Koochtes the aous or early rice harvest has commenced. The outturn of indigo is unusually good. The drought has sent up prices again a little.
	8 Jessore, 1st " "	1.14	Cloudy, with occasional slight showers. The prospects of the crops throughout the district are generally favorable. In the Lohagara and Alfalanga stations, in the Narrail sub-division, the loss of the early rice caused by the inundation is said to be irretrievable, but the late rice plants are reviving since the inundation has gone down a little. The rain has done good, but anxiety is still felt as to the unreasonable character of the weather and the short amount of the fall, and generally more rain is wanted. Prices have been falling a little, owing partly to the abatement of anxiety consequent on the late rain, and partly to the early rice already finding its way in some places into the market.

^a Telegram of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

⁷ Report of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Muller Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BRNGAL.---(Contd.)			
Central Districts.---(Contd.)			
9	Mooredabad, 1st Aug. 1874.	74	There has been a very inadequate rainfall for the season of the year; a good shower came down on the 31st July, but it was far from sufficient after the preceding drought. The rain appeared to be general, but reports have not yet been received from the interior. Rainfall at sub-divisions Jungpore 2.06, Rampore Hat 1.06, Lalbanga, 2.32. More abundant rain is required in the Haurpore, Gokurn, and Kallyangunge thams, where the amun or late rice seedlings just transplanted and the broadcast sowings, are suffering much from its absence. Unless there is a good downpour within two or three days, the prospects of this crop will be very seriously affected. The early rice now in the east of the district is suffering from the drought. Altogether the prospects are not nearly so favorable as in the first three weeks of the past month, and damage has already been caused to the crops, which can hardly be repaired. Prices remain about stationary. Small-pox begins in places.
10	Dinapore, 31st July 1874.	2.63	Showers alternated by bright sunshine. The weather has been most favorable for the crops. Jute is being cut, and new jute is in the market; early bhadoi too has been gathered. The main crop is fast ripening; transplanting for the winter crop is well forward.
11	Maldah, 1st Aug. 1874	1.06	Cloudy and stormy, with occasional rain and brisk sun. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crop continue good. The reaping of bhadoi and Indian-corn has begun in Gorgoribah. Hymant or late rice cultivation is going on briskly.
12	Rajshahye, 1st " "	0.18	Very high winds in the first part of the week, which have done a little damage. There has been some rain in all parts of the district, which has improved all the crops, but more rain is wanted. The amun or early rice crop is ripening fast; in a few places it is being cut. It is less forward in the middle of the district than elsewhere. The amun or late rice promises well. Mulberry, sugarcane, and jute are all good crops. In Tumure, however, the latter has been a good deal injured by insects. In the north, jute is being cut, and a good outturn is expected. Prices have risen slightly in places owing to a decrease in the quantities imported. The rise will probably not be of long duration.
13	Rampore, 31st July "	0.54	Generally cloudy, with slight showers. State of crops generally favorable. In places caterpillars have attacked the late rice plants owing to excess of moisture, rendering fresh transplanting necessary.
14	Bogra, 1st Aug. "	1.80	Seasonable weather. The state and prospects of the crops still continue very favorable. The season has been particularly favorable for the transplanting of the amun or late rice, the young plants of which present a most vigorous appearance. The amun or early rice is being cut, and it is being sold in many places at 20 annas the rupee.
15	Pabna, 1st " "	0.67	Slight rain on the 26th July. An average loss of six annas in the amun or early and about two annas in the amun or late paddy has been done by the unusual rise of the water. The water has for the present subsided to a great extent. Harvesting of the early rice, bhura and kowni (millets), going on. A case of cholera reported from Pabna station, and some fever prevails.
16	Dargaeing, 31st July "	2.37	There has been a good deal of bright and pleasant weather in the hills. All the crops, both in the hills and the plains, are progressing very favorably, but more rain is wanted in the Terai.
17	Julpigore, 31st " "	40	There has been very little rain this week; the weather close and hot. No anxiety is yet experienced regarding the late rice, but a heavy rain is now needed for this crop. The early rice is now being cut in places, and is a good full crop.
	Cooch Bihar, 30th " "	0.27	Fine and on some days very hot. Favorable prospects; fine harvest of the amun or early rice is being reaped, and amun or late rice is being planted out.
Eastern Districts.			
18	Dacca, 2nd August 1874	3	Seasonable weather. Crops good.
19	Fareedpore, 1st " "	1.95	Weather clear and sunny the first two days of the week. Tuesday and Wednesday strong wind accompanied by rain. Rain also on Thursday and Friday, a very heavy shower having fallen on the morning of the latter day. The rivers continue subsiding in the north of the district, but they are steadily rising in the south. This is not likely to do harm, as the flood in the south rises slowly and the growth of the rice keeps pace with it. The remaining amun or early, and amun or late rice, after the loss reported in the last report consequent on the sudden rise of the waters, are in a promising condition, but should the rivers in the north go down still lower, it will injure the amun considerably, as the plant is weak from excessive growth to keep pace with the flood, and it will fall when the water falls to support it. The ripe amun is fast being reaped. The price of coarse rice is stationary at Fareedpore, Goalundo, and Madarapoor, and has fallen at Gopalgaunge, but has risen at Bhangra, owing probably to decrease in importations. Three officers have been specially deputed into the interior, one in each sub-division of the district, to report on the crops and condition of the people. Some of the agriculturists in the northern thams have lost nearly their all in the destruction of the amun which has taken place, and the Deputy Collector of Goalundo is advancing rice to all such as require assistance. No sickness is reported as generally prevalent in any part of the district.

* Telegram of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Concl'd.)			
Eastern Districts.—(Cont'd.)			
Dacca Divn.—(Cont'd.)	20 Backergunge, 30th July 1874.	6.44	Rainy weather. Prospects of crops good.
	21 Mrmentsingh, 31st July 1874.	1.55	Generally fine and very hot, with occasional showers. The sunbime has done no harm to the crops already planted out, but the want of rain is becoming serious for the high lands in the north and centre, where the ryots have been unable to transplant at present.
	22 Sylhet, 29th July 1874.	3.02	Extremely hot; such weather has never been known in July. The thermometer last Sunday stood at 90° in one of the coolest rooms in the Collector's house at 5-30 p.m. Prospects good. The hot and dry weather has pushed forward the sown or early rice crop, half of which has been cut and the rest promises well. The ploughing of the soil or late rice land is progressing. There has been a good deal of sickness—fever generally, sometimes cholera—owing to the unusual state of the weather.
Chittagong Divn.	23 Chittagong, 30th " "	8.96	Rain every day at head-quarters; the fall being heaviest on the 30th July up to noon. From Cox's Bazar 2.40 inches reported up to 28th July. The sown or early paddy promises well, and reaping has commenced. More rain is wanted for the sown or late rice, especially in the southern thanas. Cholera reported from Potia in the Sadder and Chuckeria in the Cox's Bazar sub-division.
	24 Noakhally " "		Return not received.
	25 Tipperah, 31st " "	4.58	Some days of rainy weather, with one or two hot still days. Prospects of the early rice crop are excellent; just a little more rain is wanted for the late rice crop.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 28th July 1874.	3.7	Heavy fall of rain throughout the whole week. The cotton and paddy crops sown in the beginning of May are ripening. Plough cultivators have begun to transplant their seedlings. More rain would be beneficial.
	Hill Tipperah, 29th July 1874.	6.12	Almost daily rain, but showers not heavy. Quite cool. Ploughing going on; land being prepared for transplanting the late rice crop. Prospects of late rice crop everywhere good. The sown or early rice being cut; the outturn will probably be below the average.
BEHAR.			
Patna Division.	27 Patna, 3rd ^a August 1874.	2.99	Weather most seasonable, and all that could be desired for the young crops, which are reported well off everywhere. The number of cholera cases reported is on the increase, and there is a good deal of fever about.
	28 Gaya, 1st " "	2.65	Seasonable weather. The bhadoi or early crops are magnificent, and the rice excellent.
	29 Shahabad, 1st Aug. 1874.	1.30	Stormy, with high east wind at the beginning of the week, clear and hot the last three days; occasional showers. There has been more rain in the south than in the north of the district; steady and heavy rain is much required for the paddy crop in all parts. The present dry weather, if it continues much longer, will do great harm. The Sonne rose in flood on the 1st August. Health on the whole good.
	30 Tirhoot, 1st " "	2.05	Weather cloudy and hot, with east wind prevailing. In Mudhoobunsee sub-division 1.05 inches of rain fell during the week. In many places "murwa" (millet) will be harvested in the next fortnight. The other bhadoi or early crops are also doing well. Transplanting is still going on in several parts of the sub-division, but more rain is wanted soon to save the paddy crops on the high lands. Report has not been received from Hajepore, Darbhanga, Tajpore, and Soeta-murhee sub-divisions. The rainfall during the week has benefited the paddy crops on high lands in the Sudder sub-division. Bhadoi or early crops are doing very well. Weeding operations are being pushed on with vigor, and though some damage has been done in parts by the overflowing of the rivers and by the heavy rain, prospects are still favourable. Prices of grain stationary. Public health good.
	31 Muzaffarpur, 1st Aug. 1874.	.95	Generally hot and sunny. East wind prevailing. Slight showers general throughout the district. Weeding operations are almost completed. The bhadoi or early crops are all coming up very well, and promise an abundant harvest. More and plentiful rain is now much wanted for the late rice crop, which is reported to be injured by the drought in places. In parts of the district the rainfall has been very deficient. Manufacture of indigo is going on, but the outturn is small. Prices of common rice and gram has slightly risen, owing to a falling off in the importation.
	32 Chhaparun, 31st July 1874.	0.30	Sunny, with strong east winds and occasional partial light showers and thunder storms. The prospects of the crops not injured by inundation are still most favorable. Rain is now wanted. Threatening weather at the time of report.

^a Telegram of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR—(Contd.)			
BAGELPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, 1st Aug. 1874	2.08	Hot and cloudy. The prospects continue favorable; more rain is, however, wanted, particularly in the Begoo Serai sub-division.
	34 Bhagalpore, 3rd " "	.87	Weather most favorable. Murwa (millet) and bhadoi or early rice are splendid crops. Reaping of some of both has commenced. It remains yet to be seen whether all aghani or late rice lands will be cultivated; some of the lands are still under water, and some which were sown have been damaged. Rain is wanted now in the south of the district, but more fine weather is looked for in the north. Cholera is abating, fever is prevalent here and there.
	35 Purneah, 1st " "	1.66	Sunny, very hot but seasonable; slight showers of rain towards the end of the week. Prospects of crops everywhere very good. Bhadoi or early rice being harvested in Kisanungunge and Kuirampore. Yield good. Kosi floods almost entirely subsided, having done but little injury.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 1st Aug. 1874.	2.71	Rainfall, at Deoghur 2.34, at Godda 1.54, at Rajmehal 4 inches. Rain said to be badly wanted at Jamtara. Indian-corn promises to be a great crop everywhere. Paddy is looking well. Planting is backward about Doonka on the high lands. Since the last rains field work is going on most vigorously. Good rain on the morning of the 1st August, and heavy rain to be seen all round.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, 3rd Aug. 1874	7.48	Nearly the same quantity of rain fell all over the district. Steady and continuous rain all the week. Several rivers flooded; no harm done. Crops flourishing. Cholera on pilgrim routes.
	38 Pooree, 30th " "	7.24	There has been general and ample rain. The weather at the time of report was fair and hot. Sowing completed; transplantation and cultivation of the late rice crop, and weeding of the early rice crop, are going on. The plants are growing well. Sugarcane is doing well. Cotton is being guthered. Mauda is being weeded. Ahur (pulse), castor-seed, and til-seed (oil-seed) plants, are coming out. Prices stationary in the mofussil. The pilgrims have nearly gone away. Cholera and fever are prevalent both in the city and in the interior.
	39 Balaasore, 31st " "	9.68	Heavy and continuous rain during the first six days of the week. During ten consecutive days ending with 29th July nearly 13 inches of rain fell. The Balaasore rivers rose and submerged a large tract, the flood reaching the level of, but not topping, the Trunk Road. The inundation is now subsiding. This timely rain has rendered the general prospects of the crop excellent. A splendid yield is expected from the inundated tract.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 31st July 1874.	4.41	The crops are flourishing. There has been abundant rain and also sunshine. The few days of fine weather which delayed the transplanting of the rice did immense good to the maize. Alternate rain and sunshine suits every description of crop, including tea. Nothing could be better than present prospects.
41	Lohardugga, 1st Aug. 1874.	7.27	Rain every day; there was a fall of 4½ inches on Wednesday, and the fall seems to have been general. The rain was much wanted, as the high land crops were being burnt and transplantation was at a standstill. The crops have now revived, and transplanting is going on briskly. The goondi (millet) crop will be reaped immediately. In Palamow the weather has been fair, with alternate showers and sunshine, but the makai or Indian-corn has suffered from the previous heavy rain. The prospects of the rice crops there are now excellent, and the area of cultivation is very large. Prices easy. General health good.
42	Singhbhoom, 31st July 1874.	8.30	Cool. Heavy clouds about. Abundant rain all over the district since date of last report, and not an hour too soon. Transplanting, &c., in full swing. Public health generally good. Condition of the people satisfactory.
43	Manbhoom, 1st Aug. 1874.	2.43	Favorable. Since the date of last report a change for the better has taken place in the state and prospect of the crops. Rain fell on the 26th ultimo, and continued till the 29th, but has again ceased. The crops on high lands, which were withering away, have greatly benefited, and if rain continue to fall occasionally, all will yield a full crop, except the Indian-corn and gora or early rice, in which a loss of two annas has occurred in some, but not all places. More rain, however, is wanted for transplanting, but sufficient has fallen to admit the lowest lands being planted out, at which the people are busily engaged.

* Telegrams of the 3rd August, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 4th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT.

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

District.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 15th July 1874.	Rain from 16th to 25th July 1874.	Rain from 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
SUNDERLAND.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.30	0.99	36.03	24th July	Not rec. 5th to 11th July.
		Curva ...	1.35	0.12	27.03	ditto.	
		Culina ...	0.80	1.72	21.93	ditto.	
		Hoochboud ...	1.03	2.40	20.92	ditto.	
		Hanezunge ...	1.06	1.04	20.60	ditto.	
	Bankura	Jehanabad ...	1.01	0.86	20.42	ditto.	
		Bankura ...	3.54	1.81	26.13	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	1.58	0.91	27.09	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	0.17	1.78	13.40	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	1.20	1.63	22.90	ditto.	
		Gurbeta ...	5.53	2.35	24.39	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dr. Collr.'s Office	1.30	2.00	24.30	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Contai ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.25	2.14	23.96	ditto.	
		Hooghly ...	1.59	0.65	18.17	ditto.	
	Howrah	Serampore ...	0.35	1.51	18.02	ditto.	
		Howrah ...	0.23*	1.72	14.29	ditto.	
PARTURSET.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pargunnahs	Sango Island ...	1.90	2.40	20.65	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	0.54	1.08	21.54	ditto.	
		Alpore ... { Dispensary	0.37	1.37	17.91	ditto.	
		Alpore ... { Jail	0.80	1.44	17.43	ditto.	
		Bhacerhat ...	1.58	1.61	17.93	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	1.58	1.60	21.25	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.70	2.41	21.40	ditto.	
		Rampore ...	2.23	1.39	19.96	ditto.	
		Satkhira ...	2.87	2.84	21.28	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	0.57	1.23	10.39	ditto.	
	Nodda	Dum-Dum ...	0.53	1.31	17.67	ditto.	
		Kishnagar ...	0.53	1.78	27.85	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	1.34	2.10	21.10	ditto.	
		Melhepore ...	0.33	0.84	27.03	ditto.	
		Chocadungah ...	0.74	0.50	29.68	ditto.	
	Jessore	Kooshita ...	1.49	1.82	20.92	ditto.	
		Ranaghat ...	0.75	1.07	23.20	ditto.	
		Jessore ...	0.94	0.81	26.16	ditto.	
		Narail ...	1.80	1.57	30.98	ditto.	
		Khonla ...	0.80	1.35	26.13	ditto.	
	Moorshadabad	Jhenidah ...	0.91	0.63	33.25	ditto.	
		Bagrhat ...	1.83	1.49	29.91	ditto.	
		Magorah ...	0.30	1.98	27.09	ditto.	
		Berbampore ...	2.15	0.75	24.69	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut ...	1.61	0.39	35.73	ditto.	
RIVERA.	Dinapore	City Moorshadabad ...	2.33	1.03	26.45	ditto.	
		Junagore ...	1.94	1.18	27.93	ditto.	
		Azingunge ...	3.98	0.41	29.80	ditto.	
		Lalgolia ...	0.13	1.45	24.81	ditto.	
		Dinapore ...	3.73	1.77	40.80	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah ...	3.86	0.91	27.09	ditto.	
		Baulesh ...	1.27	1.27	24.81	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Natore ...	2.64	1.24	28.17	ditto.	
		Rangpore ...	1.89	1.20	27.82	ditto.	
	Rangpore	Rhowaigunaj ...	0.33	0.58	25.70	ditto.	
Titilya ...		1.51	Not rec.	25.30	18th July.		
Bogra	Bogra ...	0.43	ditto.	47.94	ditto.		
	Pubna ...	0.25	0.71	31.05	25th July.		
Pubna	Serajguni ...	2.80	0.63	32.40	ditto.		
	Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	42.18	30th June.		
Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... { Hospital	4.42	Not rec.	58.77	25th July.		
	Jalpigore ...	3.17	4.91	58.67	ditto.		
Jalpigore	Kodah ...	1.59	3.99	55.00	ditto.		
	Baza ... { Commissioner's Office	3.17	13.44	123.97	ditto.		
	Baza ... { Civil Surgeon's "	5.53	9.01	121.67	ditto.		
Coch Bihar Tributary State	Coch Bihar	9.35	3.87	97.20	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 11th July to 18th July 1874.	Rain from 19th July to 25th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
DAKKA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	1.44	0.19	31.14	25th July.	
		... { Hospital ...	1.44	0.30	32.13	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	3.60	0.20	30.01	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge ...	0.55	2.81	29.08	ditto.	
		Furzedpore ...	0.84	1.50	30.00	ditto.	
		Gostinda ...	0.75	2.40	28.29	ditto.	
	Rackergunge	Madaripore ...	2.30	5.35	49.70	ditto.	
		Burrial ...	4.26	4.38	34.81	ditto.	
		Perazepore ...	2.85	1.27	21.74	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Patookhally ...	5.98	3.08	52.32	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	4.12	2.08	39.70	ditto.	
		Mymensingh ...	2.80	1.10	47.86	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Jamulpore ...	1.90	0.60	35.27	ditto.	
		Atia ...	2.11	0.70	29.23	ditto.	
		Rishoregunge ...	1.80	Nil	49.43	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Sylhet ...	2.77	2.48	90.20	ditto.	
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	1.30	0.40	45.69	ditto.	
		... { Jail ...	1.26	0.17	48.72	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Cox's Bazar ...	2.27	4.27	52.29	ditto.	
		Noakholly ...	1.74	1.23	47.77	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comilla ...	1.92	2.30	44.12	ditto.	
		Brahmanberiah ...	1.27	1.64	31.87	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Rungamatee Hill ...		2.00	3.54	42.75	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah ...		1.55	Not rec.	35.51	18th July.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	1.59	2.10	31.90	25th July.	
		Belair ...	0.54	0.19	22.53	ditto.	
		Barh ...	Nil	0.35	16.90	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	2.30	1.80	24.50	ditto.	
	Gya	... { Cantonment ...	2.60	1.35	25.57	ditto.	
		Gya ...	1.04	1.67	20.33	ditto.	
		Nowadish ...	1.07	0.24	25.89	ditto.	
		Arangabad ...	2.70	2.18	21.60	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad ...	1.22	Nil	21.29	ditto.	
		Arrah ...	0.35	0.60	26.14	ditto.	
		Nasseram ...	1.23	0.16	18.39	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	2.69	1.10	20.01	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Bhuboah ...	1.02	0.15	23.56	ditto.	
		Mosferpore ...	1.73	1.28	21.03	18th July.	
		Durbhanga ...	0.16	2.22	23.32	ditto.	
		Hajerpore ...	0.45	0.05	20.80	ditto.	
	Saran	Mudhoobunam ...	0.68	1.43	21.39	ditto.	
		Seetamurhas ...	Nil	5.11	14.62	ditto.	
		Tajpore ...	0.64	0.29	23.14	26th July.	
		Chuprah ...	0.63	0.07	22.19	ditto.	
Champarna	Bawan ...	0.56	0.30	22.63	ditto.		
	Motiharee ...	0.10	1.31	22.73	ditto.		
	Bestiah ...	1.95	2.51	30.91	ditto.		
	Monghyr ...	1.20	0.29	22.57	ditto.		
Bhagulpore	Hegoo Bera ...	0.24	Nil	14.62	ditto.		
	Jamoes ...	0.73	0.19	22.86	ditto.		
	Bhagulpore ...	1.62	0.20	20.00	ditto.		
	Noopool ...	1.77	1.13	33.65	ditto.		
Purneah	Muddehpore ...	1.50	1.00	21.68	ditto.		
	Banks ...	0.14	0.41	27.18	ditto.		
	Sambora ...	0.63	0.31	27.44	ditto.		
	Purneah ...	2.27	1.15	35.07	ditto.		
Sonthal Pargunnahs.	Kuesengunge ...	2.24	1.33	33.37	ditto.		
	Araroh ...	3.08	0.15	49.25	ditto.		
	Deochur ...	0.66	0.52	22.37	ditto.		
	Rajmahal ...	0.80	0.80	17.30	ditto.		
Goda	Nya Doomska ...	3.30	0.63	30.79	ditto.		
	Goda ...	0.60	0.73	20.23	ditto.		

Nos rec. 26th June to 4th July.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 12th July to 19th July 1874.	Rain from 5th July to 11th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	0.70	3.10	30.85	28th July.		
		{ Hospital	1.99	0.90	35.38	ditto.		
		Jajpore	0.60	Not rec.	23.05	18th July.		
		Koudrapur	Nil	ditto	11.00	ditto.		
		Jugatsingapore	Not rec.	ditto	14.25	4th July.		
	Purree	Fake Point	0.45	0.65	30.11	28th July.		
		Purree	1.00	0.04	21.00	ditto.		
		Khoordah	2.70	7.60	32.51	ditto.		
		Balasore	0.40	4.40	10.07	ditto.		
		Bhadruck	0.50	4.18	2.36	ditto.		
Balasore	Jellapore	1.81	3.83	24.80	ditto.			
	Sorab	1.01	2.73	2.13	ditto.			
	Obandbally	Nil	3.27	18.20	ditto.			
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals							
	Sambalpur	3.07	2.75	27.45	ditto.			
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
Orissa.	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh { Jail	0.42	0.88	23.42	ditto.		
		{ Dispensary	0.60	1.03	23.35	ditto.		
		Pachumba	0.70	0.30	24.08	ditto.		
	Lohardagrab	Ranchie	0.83	1.20	18.99	ditto.		
		Palamow	1.40	2.48	34.92	ditto.		
	Singbhoon	Chybasa	1.36	0.97	19.00	ditto.		
	Mantbhoon	Purulia	1.14	0.72	17.23	ditto.		
		Govindpore	3.08	1.45	29.65	ditto.		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Cachar	Cachar	Not rec.	Not rec.	68.70	11th July.		
Hylakandy		3.39	ditto	60.84	18th July.			
Koyah		2.31	4.84	60.61	25th July.			
Goalparah	Goalparah	Not rec.	Not rec.	68.61	11th July.			
	Dhobutree	ditto	ditto	69.38	4th July.			
Kamroop	Gowhaty	ditto	ditto	48.81	ditto.			
	Burpettah	ditto	ditto	49.17	ditto.			
Darrung	Tespor	ditto	ditto	37.44	30th June.			
	Mungledye	ditto	ditto	36.46	ditto.			
Nowgong	Nowgong	ditto	ditto	39.60	11th July.			
Sachasgor	Seebasgor	4.23	ditto	90.30	18th July.			
	Golapchat	3.23	ditto	50.41	ditto	Not rec. 6th to 11th July.		
	Jorhant	4.63	ditto	72.64	ditto.			
	Nasurab	8.64	ditto	79.95	ditto.			
Lachimpore	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto	44.95	23rd May.			
	North Lachimpore	ditto	ditto	51.32	18th June.			
	Suddya	ditto	ditto	47.61	23rd May	Not rec. 6th to 11th April.		
Naga Hills	Samoogooding	1.96	ditto	35.04	18th July.			
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong	Not rec.	ditto	11.10	16th May.			
	Jawwa	ditto	ditto	21.60	ditto.			
	Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	123.03	23rd May			
Garohills	Tura	ditto	ditto	69.85	11th July.			
	Benares	ditto	ditto	17.40	ditto.			
	Akyab	ditto	6.00	55.80	26th July.			

CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1874.

W. G. WILSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th to 1st August 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humi- dity, sat. =100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 26th	10	29.569	29.617	85.5	82.2	86	ESE	6.0	0.36	KK	
		16	29.611	29.659	83.2	80.5	92	ESE	10.2	0.13	N	
	27th	10	29.582	29.630	87.2	82.0	79	E by N	3.2	0.04	K	
		16	29.470	29.498	84.0	81.5	87	E by N	6.8	0.01		
	28th	10	29.446	29.484	80.5	79.5	95	N E	11.4	0.12		
		16	29.344	29.402	81.5	80.5	95	E by N	21.7	0.12		
	29th	10	29.435	29.455	83.5	79.5	87	S by E	10.7	0.08		
		16	29.498	29.420	85.5	80.5	70	S	13.0		S	
	30th	10	29.575	29.593	83.5	83.3	91	S by E	7.3			
		16	29.468	29.486	80.5	81.5	79	S	7.5	0.03	K	
	31st	10	29.605	29.629	84.2	80.7	85	S by E	5.1			
		16	29.487	29.465	79.0	77.5	84	S W	6.8	0.03		
SARONG ISLAND.	1st	10	29.469	29.487	83.0	84.0	87	N E	4.3	0.04	S	
		16	29.361	29.389	80.5	81.0	79	E by S	14.5		K, N	
	26th	10	29.688	29.694	80	79	95	E	2.0	1.70	N	
		16	29.614	29.620	82	81	95	E N E	4.7	0.00	N	
	27th	10	29.685	29.691	84	81	97	N E	6.0	0.30	N	
		16	29.454	29.460	83	81	91	N	10.2	0.20	N	
	28th	10	29.324	29.330	83	81	95	N N E	20.0	0.10	N	
		16	29.222	29.224	81	80	95	S	42.6	0.20	N	
	29th	10	29.460	29.460	85	80	79	S W	31.0	1.20	N	
		16	29.416	29.421	87	81	79	S W	29.3		N	
	30th	10	29.673	29.678	86	83	87	S S W	12.9	0.40	N	
		16	29.461	29.467	87	83	83	S	11.3		N	
CHITTAGOH.	31st	10	29.617	29.623	81	79	91	W S W	10.0	1.30	N	
		16	29.461	29.457	81	78	86	S W	10.2	0.40	N	
	1st	10	29.463	29.460	82	79	87	N W	6.8	0.10	N	
		16	29.366	29.372	84	80	83	S	19.8	0.10		
	26th	10	29.569	29.614	85	78	71	E	5.3	0.20	C	
		16	29.460	29.601	83	80	87	S W	5.6	0.10	N	
	27th	10	29.548	29.610	86	79	72	E	3.1	0.10	C, K	
		16	29.444	29.635	80	83	76	S	9.1			
	28th	10	29.676	29.680	83	78	87	ESE	0.0	0.10	KS	
		16	29.504	29.585	84	78	87	ESE	14.0		KS, ES	
	29th	10	29.608	29.681	79	77	80	ESE	0.8	0.10	KS	
		16	29.609	29.642	82	78	82	SE	6.8	0.20	KS	
MADRAS.	30th	10	29.607	29.600	78	76	90	S	7.0	2.50	KS	
		16	29.460	29.603	82	79	87	S	7.2		KS, KK	
	31st	10	29.487	29.609	85	79	75	TSSE	6.7	0.20	KS, CK	
		16	29.382	29.424	86	79	72	SSE	11.3		K	
	1st	10	29.648	29.648	85	79	75	E	6.8	8.00	C	
		16	29.340	29.641	85	81	83	S S W	9.1		C, K	
	26th	10	29.710	29.740	88	75	62	W S W	15			
		16	29.584	29.614	93	77	45	W S W	10			
	27th	10	29.606	29.606	88	76	58	S W by W	13	0.02		
		16	29.580	29.620	91	77	46	S W by W	13			
	28th	10	29.732	29.762	89	76	62	W by S	14			
		16	29.641	29.671	95	78	44	W by N	8			
CUTTACK.	29th	10	29.743	29.743	85	78	64	W S W	10	1.94		
		16	29.743	29.743	90	78	68	S W by W	6			
	30th	10	29.799	29.820	86	79	61	W by S	15			
		16	29.682	29.712	91	78	59	W by S	9			
	31st	10	29.792	29.822	87	74	51	W S W	12			
		16	29.649	29.679	94	78	46	W S W	15			
	1st	10	29.740	29.770	87	74	61	W by S	15			
		16	29.622	29.652	94	79	40	W S W	19			
	26th	10	29.610	29.602	84	80	83	NE	1.0		KS, W	
		16	29.480	29.502	86	80	79	NNE	2.5	0.70	KS, N, C	
	27th	10	29.616	29.606	81	79	91	NNE	7.1		KS, N	
		16	29.438	29.421	90	78	91	W	2.5	0.40	N	
ARREE.	28th	10	29.453	29.636	79	77	96	S W	4.8	1.80	N	
		16	29.380	29.443	79	72	90	W S W	6.5	0.90	N	
	29th	10	29.410	29.403	81	78	70	S W	5.8		N	
		16	29.300	29.443	86	78	71	S W	11.5			
	30th	10	29.476	29.607	86	79	65	S W	5.5		C, K	
		16	29.300	29.473	84	79	79	S W	5.7	0.10	C, N	
	31st	10	29.453	29.585	84	78	75	W S W	2.1	0.50	C, KS	
		16	29.670	29.482	87	81	76	NNE	0.5		K, N	
	1st	10	29.480	29.643	78	77	95	W	2.5	0.90	N	
		16	29.269	29.461	81	79	96	W	8.7		N	
	26th	10	29.623	29.644	86	81	79	SE	4.8			
		16	29.544	29.606	82	79	87	S	0.8			
CALCUTTA.	27th	10	29.688	29.688	78	65	46	SE	4.4			
		16	29.608	29.630	78	77	95	SSE	7.1	0.30		
	28th	10	29.388	29.630	84	80	83	S	7.1	0.50		
		16	29.023	29.644	84	80	83	S	12.0			
	29th	10	29.659	29.710	87	83	83	S	6.2	0.40		
		16	29.595	29.617	89	80	91	S S W	7.8	0.10		
	30th	10	29.680	29.702	81	80	95	S W	3.8	3.30		
		16	29.603	29.655	77	77	100	S	4.0	2.70		
	31st	10	29.616	29.640	77	78	95	SSE	2.3	3.00		
		16	29.491	29.613	61	78	91	S	6.1			
	1st	10	29.537	29.659	78	77	95	SE	3.0	1.80		
		16	29.411	29.483	61	78	86	S S W	5.8	0.70		

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1874.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 31st July 1874:**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H.	Miles	In		
July	22nd	29.537	91.2	82.8	144.2	85.8	81.5	78.6	78.0	ESE & SE	...	80.1	...	...	Stratocumuli, cumuli, and cirri.
	23rd	29.508	88.8	80.8	134.0	83.6	80.5	78.3	84	SE, ENE & E	24.0	183.1	0.12	...	Clear, cirri and cumuli. Thunder at 1½ and 3 p.m. Light rain at 1, 2, 3½, 7 and 9 p.m.
	24th	29.480	87.5	79.8	137.5	82.0	80.3	78.7	88	E & NE	12	240.1	0.37	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder and lightning at 11½ p.m. Slight rain at 3, 6½, 7½, 9 a.m., 1½, 3, and 7½ p.m.
	25th	29.461	87.4	79.5	128.4	81.2	79.8	78.8	93	ESE & SE	10	180.8	1.06	...	Overcast and circumcumuli. Thunder from 11 a.m. to 1½ p.m. Rain after intervals.
	26th	29.464	87.5	79.4	127.0	82.0	80.4	79.3	92	ESE, E & E by S	12	137.7	0.19	...	Overcast, cumuli and stratocumuli. Thunder at 12½ p.m. Sheet lightning on N at 6 p.m. Slightly foggy at 10 p.m. Slight rain at 1, 3, 4 a.m. and from 1 to 3½ p.m.
	27th	29.533	88.0	79.4	139.5	82.0	80.3	78.7	88	E by S, E & E by N	10	98.6	0.01	...	Stratocumuli, circumcumuli and overcast. Thunder from 12½ a.m. to 1½ p.m. Lightning at 12½ a.m. Rain from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
	28th	29.405	83.2	78.2	...	80.5	79.3	78.5	94	E by N, N E & E & ENE	3.6	200.8	0.46	...	Breezy and overcast. Break wind from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Slight rain from 7 a.m. to 10½ p.m.
	29th	29.419	86.5	79.0	121.5	82.2	79.1	76.9	85	SE, S by E & S	3.0	382.4	0.27	●	Overcast and clouds of different kinds. Break wind from 8½ a.m. to 3½ p.m. Slight rain from 1 to 2 a.m. and at 11 p.m.
	30th	29.519	87.5	79.5	117.5	83.4	81.0	79.3	88	S & S by E	...	219.3	0.08	...	Cirrocumuli, stratocumuli and overcast. Light rain at 3½ and 6 p.m.
	31st	29.461	84.5	78.8	124.8	80.7	79.3	78.1	82	E by E, S W & S by W	0.5	137.7	3.27	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Thunder at 12 a.m. and 2½ p.m. Slightly foggy at 10 and 11 p.m. Rain from 11½ a.m. to 6 p.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days ... 18.0

The maximum temperature during the past ten days ... 91.2

The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year ... 92.0

The mean humidity during the past ten days ... 0.89

The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year ... 0.87

... Inches.

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... { by lower rain gauge ... 6.38

... { by anemometer gauge ... 5.00

Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years ... 4.84

Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st July ... 24.79

Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years ... 37.17

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd August 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th of July, 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	1,214	008 0 0	99 18 0	16,234 0	807 0 0	30 14 0	140 12 0	
Or per mile of railway	45	37 0 0	3 14 0	576 0	29 0 0	2 18 0	5 19 6	
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	2,981	2,306 0 0	230 16 0	23,424 0	1,701 0 0	174 2 0	400 19 0	
Total for 4 weeks	4,193	3,307 0 0	330 14 0	35,692 0	2,508 0 0	250 16 0	500 10 0	
COMPARISON.								
4 for corresponding week of previous year	1,313	1,024 7 2	102 16 10	2,214 34	237 8 0	23 14 5	150 11 3	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	50	37 11 10	3 16 0	81 17	9 11 4	0 17 5	4 12 11	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,443	3,561 10 2	356 9 3	12,071 0	1,028 4 6	102 16 7	449 5 10	

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th of July 1874, on 25 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,514	508 0 0	90 10 0	13,928 0	493 0 0	49 8 0	178 14 0
Or per mile of railway	261	32 8 0	3 5 0	553 0	19 8 0	1 15 0	7 5 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	15,464	2,252 0 0	230 4 0	36,074 0	1,065 0 0	106 10 0	336 13 0
Total for 4 weeks	21,978	3,167 0 0	310 14 0	51,002 0	1,558 0 0	154 16 0	472 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,446	700 0 5	70 0 0	33,854 0	1,342 15 0	133 5 11	210 5 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	178	27 2 4	2 14 4	1,354 0	53 5 3	4 15 11	7 10 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,038	2,062 11 6	206 5 6	42,304 0	2,717 8 0	271 15 0	562 6 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th July 1874, on 168½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	41,886	18,632 2 3	1,780 1 1	75,482 24	20,603 11 7	2,060 11 8	4,440 12 0
Or per mile of railway	249	117 14 2	10 13 10	448 0	122 5 8	17 7 2	26 2 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	70,606	41,632 6 3	3,810 0 1	3,24,747 20	64,329 3 7	6,380 3 0	8,794 0 7
Total for 4 weeks	1,12,183	60,267 8 6	5,590 7 2	4,01,229 10	84,931 13 2	7,720 15 2	13,234 2 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,967	22,190 0 7	2,027 13 5	1,10,716 14	23,029 0 0	2,028 0 11	4,653 16 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	190	141 8 6	12 19 8	743 0	188 3 7	10 15 10	29 15 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	63,794	33,360 14 0	3,060 1 7	3,31,352 13	63,417 2 8	5,721 11 6	10,781 18 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th July 1874, on 1,230 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	106,458	1,15,579 13 0	10,880 13 0	10,60,264 10	4,31,012 8 3	38,502 18 3	40,254 9 0
Or per mile of railway	86	93 9 8	8 8 1	8,628 0	352 18 8	30 8 0	33 9 1
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	263,955	5,18,079 5 0	48,220 15 5	22,66,379 30	10,04,999 1 3	92,124 18 4	1,21,364 13 0
Total for 4 weeks	370,413	6,34,658 4 9	59,100 8 11	33,26,643 10	14,36,011 9 6	1,20,717 14 7	1,70,548 3 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	1,02,878	1,28,333 0 6	11,763 12 7	6,96,840 10	2,33,789 1 0	21,283 8 8	28,077 1 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	83	104 6 2	9 8 10	5,660 0	191 13 1	16 13 4	35 17 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,93,907	4,78,031 7 9	43,819 11 1	30,09,539 10	9,19,801 7 0	84,815 8 8	1,23,134 13 0

Rs. 50,000-11 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1874, on 222½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		£ s. d.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,678	9,900 1 6	904 7 10	53,618 20	*18,036 11 0	1,708 7 8	2,612 11 8		
Or per mile of railway ...		44 2 4	4 0 11		81 6 2	7 13 11	11 12 10		
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	9,514	24,653 3 7	2,289 17 7	1,70,300 20	55,116 15 3	5,055 6 1	7,810 3 8		
Total for 4 weeks ...	13,192	34,519 5 1	3,194 5 5	2,23,928 0	73,753 16 3	6,764 13 4	9,922 15 8		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,600	7,398 2 0	783 19 11	30,819 20	10,222 13 6	937 1 10	1,901 1 0		
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		33 5 5	3 4 10		46 11 10	4 5 10	7 6 1		
Traffic to corresponding date of previous year ...	13,228	29,842 10 0	2,735 11 6	1,26,676 30	30,613 0 2	2,831 13 5	6,367 5 2		

* Rs. 6,000 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTY-THIRD SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL FROM THE 24TH JULY TO THE 6TH AUGUST 1874.

The Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Richard Temple) writes from Dacca on the 3rd August the following remarks to be included in this narrative:—

“I have not yet received sufficiently recent information to enable me to test effectually the estimate of the dimensions of the distress and the total consumption of Government grain by the end of August, as put forward in my narrative of the 7th July; but there is reason to believe that the expenditure to the third week in August will equal the amount estimated in that narrative, namely 235,000 tons. It will be seen on reference to that estimate that the actual expenditure to the third week in June amounted to 115,000 tons, and that the estimated expenditure from the third week of June to third week of August amounted to 120,000 tons, or at the rate of 60,000 tons a month for the two months. Now, the actual expenditure to the third week in July is found to amount to 176,839 tons, thus—

			Tons.
Patna Division	...	...	87,921
Bhagulpore Division	...	...	35,455
Rajshahye Division	...	...	43,879
Northern Bengal Railway	...	...	788
Chota Nagpore Division	...	...	6,538
Burdwan Division	...	...	1,896
Cooch Behar Division	...	...	362
Total	...	...	176,839

The difference, then, between 115,000 and 187,000 tons, namely 72,000 tons, shows the expenditure for the first of the two monthly periods, or more than

the anticipated rate of 60,000 tons. If this rate of expenditure should continue during August, the estimate of the 7th July may be somewhat exceeded. Some circumstances have occurred since July to improve the general case as made out on the 7th July, namely the early cessation of distress in parts of Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, and the disappearance of distress in most parts of Shahabad and Gya. On the other hand, things have happened to make the case slightly worse. Recent reports received by telegraph from North Tirhoot speak of the frontier store-houses being much depleted by reason of the recourse of large numbers of Nepalese to the Government grain stores. In some districts there are more persons (not able-bodied men, but women and children,) on relief works than were expected. The numbers on gratuitous or charitable relief have risen. In two important districts—Sarun and Manbhoom, and in some districts less important as regards distress—Burdwan, Bankoora, Rajshahye, and parts of Moorsshedabad, affairs have had an unfavorable tendency. The rainy season, though almost perilously delayed in South Bengal, capricious in Central Bengal, and in North Behar threatening at one time from excess of water, has turned out well throughout Northern and Eastern Bengal; and in those parts where rain was most wanted, it has recently fallen. Thus on the whole the early (aous) rice crop is nearly secure, and the Indian-corn is already being cut."

"Thus there is still reason to hope that we shall have at the end of August a balance of something near 165,000 tons, as set forth on the 7th July. This quantity would be gross without allowing for wastage, and would be of course exclusive of the reserve with the Government of India at Calcutta. Of late, however, we have been obliged to draw on the Calcutta reserve for supplies to the southern districts, the Burdwan division, and other places. On the whole, the balance of grain in hand by the beginning of September in Calcutta and in the districts, though we hope quite enough, may not be more than enough for safety. Instructions to all relief officers have been reiterated to persevere in carefulness in administering relief in grain,—on the one hand distributing the grain fully to the distressed classes according to the rules and giving the people the benefit of the intentions of Government, yet on the other hand husbanding their supplies and striving to maintain some considerable surplus stocks against unforeseen necessity."

"Apprehensions similar to those adverted to in the narrative of the 14th May seem again to have arisen in respect to the policy of Government respecting the sale of its grain to the public, and especially doubts as to whether the principles set forth in that narrative have been adhered to. Certainly it is our intention that they should be so adhered to, and I trust that they will not be found to have been departed from in any district."

"It is true that the natives have often asked for some cheapening of the price of Government grain in places where it is now being sold; that native merchants have repeatedly suggested the sale of such grain in places where it is not being sold; that this course has occasionally been advocated by non-official European gentlemen of much local weight; that in some instances district officers have advocated the stimulating of sales by the lowering of prices below the rates fixed by Government; that some well-informed Europeans, and many natives of proved loyalty and humanity, still think it a flaw in the administration of relief that the Government granaries were not opened freely enough to the public: but these requests have not been acceded to, nor have these views prevailed with the Government. It was felt on consideration that be the merits of any such proposal what they might, certain rules and interpretations of rules had been declared on the 14th May, and that no reasonable effort should be spared to secure adherence thereto."

"On the 14th May certain places were specified as those in which those sales were going on. Since that date they have been authorized in Manbhoom, the Sonthal country, parts of Maldah and of Moorsshedabad, and parts of Bankoora, these places being in addition to the places then mentioned; and the extension of the measure to any fresh place has generally been notified in a succeeding narrative. The extension was ordered in every instance by reason of the apprehension of a serious deficiency of grain which the trade was unable to supply, and was not therefore any departure from the rule as announced."

"Again, on the 14th May the cheapest (retail) price of the grain was announced at 12 seers for the rupee. The basis of the decision was declared to be (in the words of the rule) the price at the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river, plus such addition as might be thought proper. In May the price was fixed by this standard, and continued so till the end of June. By the beginning of July, however, the prices of grain at the nearest large marts accessible by rail or river fell by about 15 per cent. towards the west, and about 20 per cent. towards the east. According to the rule, then, the people of the distressed districts, where sales of Government grain were going on, became entitled to some reduction in the price: therefore the retail price was fixed on the 4th July at 13 seers for the rupee in Behar, and 14 seers in the Rajshahye division. This was announced in the narrative of the 7th July, that is on the first opportunity. This, it is to be observed, was the retail price. For the wholesale price the local officers were authorized to make such allowance as might be fair in favor of the wholesale dealer within certain limits: that is to say, where the retail price was 13 seers, the wholesale price might be 14 to 15 seers; where the retail price was 14 seers, the wholesale price might be 15 to 16 seers. This wholesale price is adjusted by the local officer according to the distance which the grain has to be carried and the difficulty of the transit. In some parts of Rungpore, as adverted to in the narrative of the 14th May, it was arranged that the traders should carry the grain for considerable distances, thereby saving the cost of Government carriage. In such cases a larger allowance than that above stated had to be made. Since the commencement of the rains the same principle has been to some extent followed in North Behar. The result is that the traders in some cases bear the cost of distribution from a large depôt to village granaries; an allowance being made to them in the wholesale price."

"In all cases of wholesale transactions the trader is practically compelled to sell at the same retail price as that observed in the Government sales, by the fact that at all Government granaries retail sales to the public are allowed; and if the wholesale dealer tried to sell dearer, he would lose his customers."

"The prices above stated are for husked rice (that is, rice from which the husks have been cleared away). If rice is sold partly husked, the remainder being still in husk, which is often called 'cargo' rice, then an allowance in the price is made for that: for example, if 13 seers be the price for husked rice, the price for the same rice if sold as 'cargo' rice would be 15 seers, and so on."

"I particularize these points briefly because partial or incomplete information regarding the wholesale prices or the cargo prices might convey an erroneous idea that the prices of Government rice have been altered more than they really have been. The fundamental rate in this case is the retail price. By that standard the 'wholesale' and the 'cargo' prices are strictly and precisely regulated, and by no other. And it may be repeated that the sales are governed by the rules as sanctioned by the Government of India as already notified, and by no other."

"The Collectors of Rungpore and Bogra did recommend further modifications of the prices, but their proposals were negatived. The Collector of Bogra in particular advised that in his district the Government price should be lowered, because the market prices were fast becoming cheaper. He apparently considered that his people were entitled to this benefit, and that just regard to their welfare should prompt him to stimulate as much as possible the sale of Government grain until all his stocks were exhausted. But it was immediately pointed out to him that the cheapening of the market could only have arisen from private importations; that the people could well subsist on the grain thus imported; that it was not the duty of Government to find additional supplies for them, or to promote sales for any purpose save the relief of necessity; that the fixed price of Government grain would not be lowered; that if this caused the sales to cease, the result would be well; that if surplus stocks remained, the result also would be well, for the grain might be wanted elsewhere; but that surplus or no surplus, the rules and the price as notified must not be departed from."

"The case of Ruggpore and Bogra is an example of the fact that traders are not deterred by Government sales from importing grain. These two districts are well situated for water carriage early in the rains. Immediately on the rising of rivers and setting in of the southerly wind, supplies were thrown in by trade to every mart accessible by water. In such places scarcity ceased quite suddenly, while it continued in places which, though comparatively near, could not be approached by water. In North Behar the access by water is not so speedy; but there also trade will, it is hoped, send supplies, and it is partly for this reason that we look for much diminution of sales from the end of August. In Behar, however, the large supplies brought in by trade (as stated in former narratives) have hardly, as yet, reached the most distressed parts, being virtually intercepted by the semi-distressed parts which are nearer at hand, and which are better able to buy. We trust, however, that the gradual percolation of supply may touch ultimately the most distressed localities."

"Regarding advances to cultivators, there is not at present anything to be added to what has been stated in former narratives save this, that inquiry on the spot has satisfied us that in the Sarun district these advances (which are larger there than anywhere else) are the means of preventing not only emaciation, but considerable mortality among the lower section of the cultivating class. It is apparent in many districts that these people have exhausted, or nearly exhausted, their slender stock of food, and have difficulty in tiding over even the short interval that must be passed before the new harvest begins to come in."

"Notwithstanding that in the most distressed districts all able-bodied laborers have been transferred from the relief works to the fields, it is a matter for disappointment that the total number on these works in all the districts has continued so large. In the northern and most distressed districts the women and children have in large numbers remained on the works, and their condition is such that the relief officers fear to send them away. The wages, however, have been lowered to the lowest rate for bare existence; so that there shall be no inducement to resort to the works if other employment could be got. In West Tirhoot, indeed, the case of these women and children seemed to the Collector to be such that he recommended some increase to the pittance; but on consideration this was not sanctioned. We apprehend that possibly some women may be on the works whose male relatives are earning adequate wages elsewhere, though the relief officers seem confident that such is not the case as a rule. Still a special warning has been addressed to the relief circles to guard against any abuse of this sort. In the southern and less distressed districts our officers still consider it necessary to admit many able-bodied men to the works who would work in the fields if they could get wages. But though the cultivation is as large as ever, the cultivators cannot afford to employ field labor, and therefore do all the work with their own hands, and so get on somehow. The advances to them of grain alleviate this difficulty and afford them the means of giving wages in kind, and so drawing away people from the relief works."

"Again, the very high number on gratuitous and charitable relief—in the aggregate exceeding our expectation—is a matter for disappointment. One cause is the admission of so many persons who from caste or other reasons (as explained in former narratives) cannot work and are yet brought to sore straits. The continuance of high prices, despite the rains and the approach of the first harvest, has aggravated this difficulty. When the number rises rapidly in any relief circle, there is of course fear of imposture or of over-liberality. But wherever this occurs, the Collector or other superior relief officer checks it. There have been repeated instances of the exercise of such check; still by way of precaution a general warning has been addressed to relief officers to guard against imposture. There is probably less ground for this apprehension in Behar, where the people had no previous experience of general relief, than in districts like Burdwan, where relief from causes other than scarcity has previously been established, and where imposture, if not guarded against, would be largely practised."

"I am not yet able to state the average number of persons receiving assistance during July and August, as compared with the number given in the

narrative of 7th July, for the worst period in June. But though the number may perhaps prove higher than the anticipation, yet on the whole the distress probably will be kept within bounds until the middle of September, when the falling or the failing of the autumnal rains will decide the fate of the winter rice crop (amun), the cessation or the continuance of the scarcity, and the relaxation or the maintenance of the relief operations."

Weather and Rainfall.—The weather throughout North-East and South-East Bengal and the whole of Behar has been everything that could be desired; but in Burdwan, Hooghly, a small part of Midnapore, Manbhoon, Bankoora, parts of Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Nuddea, Jessore, and Mymensing, rain is said to be urgently required.

Prospects of Crops.—The crops throughout Behar, North-East and South-East Bengal, Orissa, and the greater part of Chota Nagpore, are said to promise exceedingly well. Throughout the rest of the country it appears that in parts the yield of the autumn crops will be small, but there is no reason to apprehend much less than an average yield on the whole, even in the worst districts; while there can be little doubt that the yield throughout the greater part of the country will be unusually large.

Prices.—Prices have to a great extent followed the weather. Where the weather has been favourable, they have fallen; where it has been unfavourable, they have risen. There are some exceptions to this rule, but generally it holds good, as it might be expected to do. Prices have fallen slightly in Burdwan and Moorshedabad; more considerably in Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Maldah, Julpigoree, Backergunge, Sylhet, Chittagong, and Tipperah; while in Bogra the fall has been especially great, rice having gone down during the fortnight from 13 seers 8 chittacks to 16 seers 8 chittacks for the rupee. Prices have risen in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea, Jessore, Rajshahye, and Fureedpore, and have remained stationary in Rungpore, Pubna, and Moorshedabad. In Behar, prices have fallen in Patna, Chumparun, Purneah, and Monghyr. The fall in the last district has been especially great, rice having fallen from 12 seers 1 chittack to 13 seers 6 chittacks, while barley continues to become cheaper. The markets remain nearly stationary in Tirhoot and Sarun; in both these districts rice has fallen slightly, while barley has risen, though in Sarun the latter grain is very cheap. There has been a slight rise of prices in Shahabad and Bhagulpore, while they have remained stationary in Gya and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Chota Nagpore prices have risen in every district except Hazareebagh, but they still remain low everywhere except in Manbhoon, where rice is selling at 13 seers for the rupee. In Orissa prices are stationary and low in spite of the large quantities of grain which still continue to be exported.

Private Trade.—The usual note on the movements of food-grains is given in appendix A. The returns show an increase of 3,348 tons imported by private traders into Behar as compared with last fortnight. This increase was probably due to the anxiety of traders to take the utmost advantage they could of the half-rates of freight after the receipt of the notification that this concession would be withdrawn by the Government of India from the 1st August. The river traffic shows a considerable decrease; but the district narratives show that the internal trade shows signs of recovering, as the Collector of Rungpore reports that exports of the new rice from his district have begun, and the prospects of the autumn rice throughout North-Eastern Bengal are sufficiently good to warrant the expectation that several districts will have surplus stores to dispose of to those where distress still continues.

Tirhoot.—There is little calling for remark in this district. Supplies are still short in Mozufferpore, and sales of Government rice are still necessary in the town; but the prospects of the crop are everywhere excellent, except in certain limited tracts, chiefly in the Muddhoobunnee and Durbhunga sub-divisions, where considerable damage has been caused by floods.

Chunparun.—The remarks made with regard to Tirhoot apply equally well to this district. Distress is rapidly decreasing, as is shown by the reduction in the demand for labour on the canal works.

Sarun.—The giving of advances still forms the principal part of the work performed by relief officers.

South Behar.—Here all distress may be said to have ceased for the present, except in a few places, where it is by no means severe.

Bhagulpore Division.—The floods in Purneah, which were considered at one time likely to have caused much distress in that district, have subsided without doing much damage. From all parts of the division the reports as to future prospects are most cheering, except from Monghyr, where the Collector thinks the yield of the autumn crops will not be so good as was expected owing to the long continued rain, which hindered weeding.

Rajshahye Division.—Except in Moorsheadabad and Rajshahye, where distress has somewhat increased, chiefly owing to a deficiency of rain, the prospects of the districts of this division continue to improve steadily. Distress is rapidly disappearing in Bogra, Rungpore, and Maldah; and in Dinagpore the Collector hopes that, from the time the autumn crops are reaped, distress will rapidly diminish, provided the prospects of the winter crop continue good; but he remarks that the Relief Commissioner does not take quite so sanguine a view of the case as he does.

Burdwan Division.—Distress continues to increase throughout this division, the chief cause probably being that in none of the distressed districts can the prospects of the coming crop be considered to be good, and hence the mahajuns refuse the usual aid to the poorer ryots, who are thus driven to seek relief from Government. The low state of health to which a large proportion of the population have been reduced by the fever prevailing for the past few years in most districts probably leads numbers of people to seek relief from charity rather than try to help themselves; and the result of these converging causes has been that the demands for Government assistance have been much greater than was anticipated, and have increased to such an extent that the local authorities have found it very difficult to exercise the supervision necessary to detect imposture and eliminate applicants not deserving of relief. The staff has been strengthened in Bankoora and Burdwan, the two worst districts; and it is hoped that from henceforth, if all goes well, the numbers in receipt of charitable relief will diminish.

Chota Nagpore.—Considerable apprehensions were at one time entertained as to the crops in Lohardugga, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom, but these have been quite set at rest in the two former districts by the recent rain. In Manbhoom the rainfall has not been so copious; and though there was no immediate fear on account of the autumn crops, yet there was still much rain wanted for the later rice crops.

Relief Works.—The following statement shows the numbers on relief works during the fortnight under report as compared with that preceding it:—

		Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna Division	...	376,560	265,552
Gunduk Embankment	...	11,052	2,869
Soane Canal	...	28,530	28,455
Bhagulpore Division	...	58,647	48,349
Rajshahye Division	...	103,356	66,364
Northern Bengal Railway	...	8,578	5,795
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore	...	49,561	33,742
Oooch Behar	...	2,478	2,370
Total	...	688,762	453,486

The following table shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on piece or task-work and daily wages respectively :—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Labourers under Public Works Department.	Labourers under civil officers.	Total labourers.	Task or piece-work.	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	20,000	24,557	44,557	20,887	17,000
	Tirhoot, South	none	81,279	81,279	10,822	5,871
	Champarni	663	4,005	4,668	Details incomplete.	
	Baran	121,007	9,295	130,302	No details.	
	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	Ditto	
	Ora	Nil	1,000	1,000	361	216
	Mahabud	3,003	947	3,950	1,944	106
	Total	146,123	119,429	265,552		
	Gunduk Embankment	2,440	Nil	2,440	2,440	
	Swane Canal	28,425	Nil	28,425	28,425	
	Total	176,988		176,988		
	Total for Patna Division	177,417	119,429	296,846		
BAGELPORE	Monchur	2,007		2,007	2,007	
	Blasulpore	Nil	6,401	6,401	No details.	
	Purneah	2,765	24,671	27,436	Ditto	
	Southal Pergunnah	2,975	8,962	11,937	Ditto	
	Total	8,347	15,034	23,381		
RAJSHAHY	Malda	1,680	3,054	4,734	No details.	
	Dinapore	68	6,341	6,409	1,044	5,375
	Rumrapore	230	6,753	6,983	243	6,740
	Ingra	3,300	6,000	9,300	No details.	
	Moorshedabad	1,300	Nil	1,300	Ditto	
	Rajshahy	9,318	25,866	35,184	No details.	
	Patna	615	Nil	615	Ditto	
	Total	15,744	39,020	54,764		
	Northern Bengal Railway	5,795	Nil	5,795	5,795	
CHOTA NAAGPORE	Maubhoom	5,240	3,327	8,567	5,080	2,513
	Palamow	655	Nil	655	No details.	
	Hazareebagh (a)	7,001	Nil	7,001	Ditto	
	Total	12,896	3,327	16,223		
BUDWAN	Hoochly	2,831	Nil	2,831	2,831	Details imperfect
	Budhoom	5,322	1,440	6,762	5,022	
	Bankoora	4,019	Nil	4,019	No details.	
	Budwan	3,354	Nil	3,354	3,354	
	Total	15,526	1,440	16,966		
COCH BEHAR	Julporee	2,370	Nil	2,370	No details.	
	Grand Total	233,708	214,718	448,426		

(a.) Last fortnight's figures.

A comparison of the above figures with those given in the 22nd narrative shows that the decrease is universal except in Rajshahy, where there has been a considerable influx of labourers to relief works during the fortnight. In many districts the numbers employed are expected to increase somewhat after the weeding of the crops has been finished, and in the more important works an increase in the number of labourers will be most welcome.

Appendix C contains two minutes by Sir Richard Temple detailing the measures it is proposed to take for making the relief works permanently useful.

Gunduk Embankment and High Level Canal.—The work on the lower embankment has been almost entirely brought to an end during the fortnight, and there is nothing but dressing and turfing to be done. On the higher embankment 682,539 cubic feet of earthwork were completed, and 2,602,569 square feet of dressing and turfing. 1,549,964 cubic feet of earthwork were finished on the High Level Canal, six miles of the bed being in progress. 26 miles of the temporary road have been made.

Soane Canal.—About 42 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been excavated during the fortnight, but more labour is wanted, and is expected as soon as the demand for field labour decreases.

Northern Bengal Railway.—The total amount of earthwork completed up to date is 69,614,000 feet, equal to 143 miles of 4 feet bank, with a top width of 15 feet. During the fortnight over 22½ lakhs of cubic feet were thrown up. 102 miles of feeder roads have been made.

Charitable Relief.—The following table shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief in each district as compared with those of the previous fortnight :—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of centres.	NUMBER OF CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	681	204,828	197,538
	Tirhoot, South	50	81,027	27,692
	Chumparan	18	32,428	18,102
	Sarun	None.	44,337	32,000
	Patna	1	None.	None.
	Gya	1	1,508	1,760
	Shahabad	16	3,202	3,103
	Total	776	318,463	290,243
BENGALPORE	Monghyr	16	2,556	2,212
	Bhagalpore	16	46,173(b)	46,172
	Purneah	55	25,293	16,092
	Southal Pergunnahs	.....	3,208	246
	Total	86	77,394	63,752
RAJSHAHY	Maldah	33	10,698	11,411
	Dinagore	447	95,139	80,096
	Rungpore	33	9,450	10,616
	Bogra	50	40,212(a)	22,873
	Moorsbadabad	24	18,465	13,563
	Rajshahy	19	26,408	18,181
	Pubna	.....	5,222	734
	Total	596	206,674	160,168
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoom	.....	18,214	20,005
	Palamow	.....	360	337
	Total	.....	18,583	20,402
BUREDWAN	Houghly	.....	8,104	5,081
	Beerbhoom	.....	23,075	18,000
	Bankoora	.....	38,716	31,347
	Hurdwan	.....	61,332	56,745
	Total	.....	131,217	111,174
COOCH BEHAR	Julpigoree	.....	717	1,117
	Total	.....	1,448	643,634
	Grand Total	1,448	740,973	643,634
	Increase	.....	.....	106,440

(a) Includes labourers turned off the works with a supply of grain.

(b) Last fortnight's figures. None received for this fortnight.

From the above statement it will be seen that the only districts where the numbers have decreased are Maldah, Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Manbhoom. Bogra will probably show a large decrease during next fortnight, as a considerable number of those entered as receiving charitable relief were labourers turned off relief works with a supply of grain for their subsistence till they can get work.

The total numbers, independently of the recipients of advances and of the buyers of Government grain, receiving aid on relief works and from charitable relief recorded above, amount to 1,203,459 persons, showing a diminution in the numbers of 972,176 persons as compared with the maximum number of 2,175,635 persons recorded as working on relief works and receiving charity in the 20th narrative.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A TO THE 23RD SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of Food-grains.

1. As the Collector of Customs has not been able to furnish the complete monthly return for July of exports and imports from the Bengal Presidency, the figures for that month given in the last narrative, cannot be completed until next fortnight.

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food grains "sent up from stations below Rajmehal and Jamoocce, and down from stations above Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 12th and 25th July, compared with the figures for the previous fortnight:—

		This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Increase.
Up	...	11,616	5,554	6,062
Down	...	7,914	5,795	1,119
Total	...	19,430	11,349	7,091

The increase in the down traffic is all in private grain. Of that in the up traffic, 2,614 tons were Government and 3,448 private grain. The totals to date (from the beginning of November) of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which are for Behar only, are given below. The "up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain sent up from Howrah since the commencement of operations.

		Government grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	...	284,050	154,273	438,323
Down	...	89,330	199,426	288,756
Total	...	373,380	353,699	727,079

3. The importations of food-grains by the eastern canals from the 19th to 31st July were 3,438 tons (against 3,810 tons during the previous fortnight), making in all 201,933 tons since 1st October 1873.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	To date from 1st November 1873.
Sahebgunge	19th July to 1st August	Up the Ganges	1,720	41,666
Ditto	Ditto	Down the do.	3,382	21,274
Goalundo	12th to 25th July	Up the do.	103	28,222
Kooshtea	Ditto	Down the do.	102	12,941

Compared with the figures given in the last narrative, there is a falling off in the up and down traffic of 370 and 577 tons respectively. The grain sent upward was chiefly rice; the greater part of that sent down was wheat and gram for the Calcutta market. The decrease in the river traffic appears to be due to the fall and general equalisation of prices in the distressed districts accessible by water communication.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

APPENDIX B TO THE 23RD SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 3rd August 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
	Arrah (for Baran)	8,96,716	97,434	4,34,140	
	" (for Chumpanan)	77,473	...	77,473	
	Barh	16,04,383	...	16,04,383	
	Bankipore	63,576	...	63,576	
	Bihra	20,827	...	20,827	
	Bukhtiapore	23,236	...	23,236	
	Buxar	4,928	...	8,726	
	Dinapore	8,336	...	8,336	
	Dumraon	9,022	...	9,022	
	Futwah Ghât	(a) 20,50,997	...	20,50,997	(a) Of this 20,506 mounds was seed-grain.
	Mokameh	1,03,880	...	1,03,880	
	Monghyr	(b) 6,08,173	69,733	7,08,906	(b) Of this 9,456 mounds was seed-grain.
	Patna Ghât	6,07,635	...	6,07,635	
	Sultanpore	(c) 58,858	...	58,858	(c) Of this 39,031 mounds was seed-grain.
	Zamania	16,027	...	16,027	
PATNA	Total of Patna Division	57,81,788	96,137	58,27,945	

2522 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 12, 1874.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 3rd August 1874.—(Gross Railway weight).—Continued.

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
SOME CIRCLE	Arrah	38,803	.....	38,803	
	Belonia	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bihra	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Dumra	4,354	.....	4,354	
	Mogul Serai	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Some Circle	80,788	.....	80,788	
	Grand Totals, Patna Division and Some Circle	66,12,636	90,167	50,09,793	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	(d) 1,41,596	.....	1,41,596	(d) Besides this 29,551 maunds were sent via Bhagulpore and Calcutta to Nepal.
	Burhara	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhara	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Caracolah	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Calcutta	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Chidhaur	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamra	29,810	.....	29,810	
	Kurra	3,548	.....	3,548	
	Longer Serai	79,941	.....	79,941	
	Monghyr	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321	
	Peerpont	64,210	.....	64,210	
	Rahulpore	15,483	.....	15,483	
	Saltanpore	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Saltan	2,981	.....	2,981	
	Tewahar	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharajpore	3,033	.....	3,033	
	Misrahar	30,449	.....	30,449	
	Rampore Hat	6,115	.....	6,115	
	Jamra	13,839	1,184	17,373	
	Haldynath	1,102	1,012	2,114	
	Synthia	5,078	1,053	6,126	
	Nalhattee	2,705	.....	2,705	
	Rajmahal	2,025	3,574	5,599	
	Mullapore .....	.....	1,154	1,154	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division	17,18,406	7,927	17,20,336	
RAJSAHAYE	Goalundo	4,91,870	.....	4,91,870	(e) Includes 2,075 maunds sent to Dinapore jail.
	Kaligunge	1,85,751	.....	1,85,751	
	Koshtia	(e) 11,78,856	.....	11,78,856	
	Rajmahal	90,523	.....	90,523	
	Rahulpore	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Rohatpur	75,646	.....	75,646	
	Azamgarh	10,763	.....	10,763	
	Synthia	2,077	.....	2,077	
	Misrahar	3,565	567	4,132	
	Nawadi	2,008	7,134	9,142	
	Nalhattee	1,100	567	1,667	
	Rampore Hat	5,918	1,690	7,608	
	Shupore .....	.....	567	567	
	Totals of Rajsaahaye Division	21,41,457	4,425	21,45,882	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Barrakar	2,14,369	27,111	2,41,480	
	Orissas	34,961	2,989	37,950	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	2,49,330	30,100	2,79,430	
BURDWAN	Raneogunge	20,009	23,698	43,707	
	Burdwan	23,728	20,312	44,040	
	Bhulpore	10,383	9,296	19,679	
	Hockby	15,206	4,990	19,196	
	Kanoo Junction	5,215	8,008	13,223	
	Mugrah	204	.....	204	
	Pandooah	730	.....	730	
	Ranampore	4,864	2,106	6,970	
	Synthia	4,881	5,863	10,744	
	Goshkhara	4,024	5,184	9,208	
	Mancoor	18,868	20,483	39,351	
	Ahmoopore	3,848	5,811	9,659	
	Cutta	23,512	40,800	64,312	
	Mullapore	5,649	2,613	8,262	
	Assensole	166	203	369	
	Bhedra	1,108	5,115	6,223	
	Burrakar	122	162	284	
	Culna	7,067	.....	7,067	
	Douragore	152	152	304	
	Myndore	1,263	3,008	4,271	
	Panagpur	519	3,595	4,114	
	Bectarampore	354	152	506	
	Totals of Burdwan Division	1,41,160	1,55,391	2,96,551	
PRINCIPALITY	Ranaghat .....	.....	498	498	
	Totals of Principality Division .....	.....	498	498	
	Grand Totals of all Divisions	1,00,99,991	3,94,491	1,00,77,989	
	Orissa	873,440	10,907	864,533	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S., On Special Duty.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., dated Durbhunga, the 2nd July 1874.

HAVING had the advantage of discussing with Major Trevor (Additional Chief Engineer) and Mr. Potheary (Superintending Engineer) the future management of relief works in the circle, which comprises the districts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Sarun, I have to record the following instructions.

2. Heretofore the pressure on our public works officers to afford relief to the people has been so great as to interfere with professional treatment of the works. Now that the pressure is, for the present at least, lightened or removed (inasmuch as the labourers have left the works and betaken themselves to husbandry after the coming of the rains), our officers have time and means of dealing with the works professionally and departmentally. I desire that this object should be carefully observed.

3. The relief works which during the past few months have been undertaken in these districts will be (1) works under the civil and the relief officers, and (2) works under public works officers, consisting of—

1st.—Old works, ordinary repairs.

2nd.—Old works extensively repaired or altered.

3rd.—New works.

4. The works under the civil officers have not as yet been overlooked at all by public works officers, and probably cannot be so to any considerable extent; still I desire that our public works officers should look at these works whenever and wherever they can, and explain defects to the civil officers concerned.

5. The works under public works officers—the first category (old works ordinarily repaired)—should be made over to the civil officers and occasionally looked at by the public works officers in the manner laid down in the foregoing paragraph. They are not considerable in number and extent in Tirhoot, but they are so in Chumparun, and specially so in Sarun, where indeed they form the great bulk of the relief works. The works in the second and third category should remain solely under the public works officers, and I will now state briefly how these last-named works should be dealt with. They consist partly of tanks, but chiefly of roads.

6. The tanks will, it is presumed, have been well planned and laid out. Doubtless the tanks and edges will need to be trimmed up. The approaches whereby drainage water is to enter the tanks will probably require attention. In works of this sort the question of providing escapes does not arise.

7. For the roads the selection of the lines will be found, I believe, to be good on the whole, and to be suitable according to consideration of local trade. The alignment having been frequently undertaken unavoidably without complete surveying and levelling revision, rectification will sometimes be required. This reconsideration is a matter of primary importance. The earthwork has been for the most part done, but it has to settle down during the rains, and will consequently be wanting large repairs. Wherever sufficient water-way may not have been allowed, there will be breaches to be examined. In Mudhoobunnee (North-East Tirhoot) the new roads have been provided with temporary wooden bridges (of cheap construction), which may last two years or more; elsewhere there has been but little bridging, and in some places (e.g. Durbhunga) none at all. The provision of such bridges is everywhere desirable, and in some lines (e.g., that from Durbhunga to Buhara) is quite essential. The immediate preparation of plans and estimates for such bridges should be seen to. In the first instance, until the water-way has been tested by experience in a country so exposed to floods, it is better to have these wooden bridges, which can be repaired from time to time, than to undertake permanent masonry structures.

8. For none of the roads did time admit of regular plans and estimates being framed beforehand. These should be taken in hand, so as to be ready before the next open season commences.

9. The next point relates to establishment. The Special Chief Engineer should direct the Superintending Engineer to decide whether officers of all

grades should be retained in the special department of relief works for the purposes above described. Heretofore all the pre-existing public works establishments in these districts have been amalgamated with the relief establishment; such establishment may now revert to their ordinary duties relating to civil buildings, and the like. They can also render assistance in respect to all works under the civil officers. The remaining officers will constitute the staff under the Additional Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer for relief works. If any of these officers shall, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer, have been found to be unsuited for this special work, they should return to the general line of the department.

10. As regards work-people, some establishment and some labour must be kept up on every one of the roads above described. On no road is the establishment to be wholly discharged without the orders of Government being previously obtained; but for the present such employment of labourers should be limited as much as possible, and should be confined to the class (beldars and others) who follow this sort of labour as a profession. If there be any gangs (as in parts of Mudhoobunnee) of invalids and the like on any road, the Public Works had better make them over to the civil officers to be brought upon charitable relief. It is an object that the attention of our public works officers should be devoted to purely professional or departmental objects.

11. But the public works officers must bear in mind that although there will be a lull during July and August, yet in September and October the demand for employment will revive in all probability, and they must be prepared to re-admit such labourers to the roads if necessary.

12. The object of these instructions is to arrange for rendering the relief works (so largely undertaken during the last few months) permanently useful to the country, so far as this may be practicable within a reasonable cost, and to prevent their being left in a comparatively useless state by reason of incompleteness. To this the skill and consideration of our officers should now be exclusively directed.

R. TEMPLE.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.B.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated "Rhotas," the 20th July 1874.

In continuation of my minute No.——of the 2nd July, regarding the management of relief works in the Tirhoot-Chumparun divisions of superintendence, I have to record the following observations and instructions regarding the management of these works in the remaining divisions into which the distressed districts are divided.

With this view I have had the advantage of a conference with the Additional Chief Engineer, Major Trevor, and with the three Special Superintending Engineers (Messrs Barnfather, Pothecary, and Roberts).

2. The relief works in all three divisions of superintendence consist partly of tanks, but mainly of roads. The tanks are about 150 in number, and are exclusive of the numerous village tanks under relief officers. The roads which have been under operations for relief purposes since the commencement of the distress are about 8,100 miles in length, exclusive of the roads in the Sarun district.

The general condition of the works in the first or "Tirhoot-Chumparun" circle under Mr. Pothecary has been described in my minute of the 2nd July. In the second or "Bhagulpore" circle under Mr. Barnfather, comprising works in the districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, Monghyr, and Sonthalia, there are about 500 miles of road, aligned, planned, and executed, so far as earthwork is concerned, in a professional and business-like way, but no bridging has been attempted. As the lines have been selected either by or with the assent of the local authorities, these roads are doubtless calculated to be permanently useful. The surveys have been roughly made in all cases; but in many cases they require to be completed according to departmental rules; and in nearly all cases the plans and estimates for the completion of the works have to be made. In this second division the engineering staff of all grades joined their

posts at an earlier date, and consequently set out the work sooner than in the other divisions, and were thus able better to maintain professional order in their operations when the period of severe distress began. Mr. Barnfather and his officers made excellent use of the opportunities afforded them, and have preserved much of the ordinary departmental system throughout their extraordinary operations.

In the third or "Dinagore-Rungpore" division, including the districts of Dinagore, Rungpore, Bogra, Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Moorsshedabad, the relief works in the districts of Rajshahye and Pubna have been small, but have been, so far as they have gone, under professional supervision. The relief roads in Bogra have been executed fairly well under a professional system. A similar system has to some limited extent prevailed in Rungpore, Dinagore, and Maldah; but in these districts the relief works have been mostly executed by the circle relief officers, with the assistance of overseers placed at their disposal by the Department of Public Works, and with the general advice of the Executive Engineer or the Superintending Engineer. It is hoped that most of these relief roads have been planned with some degree of professional skill, but it is known that some of them have not. There are several "feeder roads" connected with the Northern Bengal State Railway which have been under the railway staff, but which will now be transferred to the Relief Engineer of the civil districts.

4. The object now is, that advantage be taken of the recess, when the pressure of multitudes on relief is diminished, to render all these works permanently useful; and at the close of the extraordinary operations to hand them over to the ordinary departmental system of the country in a condition which, so far as it is goes, will suffice for use, but which will also admit of further development from time to time as means may permit. But the handing over of works incomplete and useless from the want of a completion, which may or may not be afforded hereafter, is to be carefully avoided.

5. To this end the three divisions of special superintendence as above described will be maintained, and will be by certain modifications rendered equal, as nearly as possible, in respect to length of relief roads, of which, as already seen, the works mainly consist. Thus each division will have about 1,000 miles, the three making up the total of 3,100 miles as already seen. In each division there will be three executive charges, arranged in the following order. The divisions of superintendence and the executive charges will always be termed "special," in order to distinguish them from the ordinary district divisions of the Department Public Works. Their limits will not always be the same as those of the regular civil districts, because the arrangements must be made primarily with regard to the position and condition of the relief works.

6. The first special division of superintendence—"Tirhoot-Chumparun"—excluding Sarun heretofore included (the relief works in Sarun consisting of repairs to old roads with only one piece of new road), will have the following special executive charges under the superintendence of Mr. Potheary, Special Superintending Engineer, namely—

I.—"Chumparun," consisting of the greater part of the district excepting the north-eastern corner, which will be incorporated with the West Tirhoot executive charge: Mr. Handcock to be the Special Executive Engineer.

II.—"West Tirhoot," including the north-eastern corner of Chumparun, with the civil sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, and Hajeeepore in the Tirhoot district: Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy to be Special Executive Engineer.

III.—"East Tirhoot," including the civil sub-divisions of Mudhoobunnee and Tajpore, and the sub-divisions of Durbhunga, exclusive of the Hattee tract of country, which will be transferred to the North Bhagulpore executive charge: Mr. Joll to be Special Executive Engineer.

7. The second division of special superintendence—"Bhagulpore"—will consist of the following special executive charges under the superintendence of Mr. Barnfather, Special Superintending Engineer, namely—

- I.—"North Bhagulpore," consisting of those portions of Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts which lie north of the Ganges, together with the Hattce tract already mentioned: Mr. Atkinson to be Special Executive Engineer.
- II.—"South Bhagulpore" to consist of the remainder of the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts and the Sonthal Pergunnahs: Mr. Johnson to be Special Executive Engineer.
- III.—"Purneah" to consist of the Purneah district, of the western part of the Dinagepore district as far as the river Tungun, and the Khurba tract of the Maldah district: Mr. Corder to be Special Executive Engineer.

8. The third division of special superintendence—"Dinagepore-Rungpore"—will consist of the following special executive charges under the superintendence of Mr. Roberts, Special Superintending Engineer, namely—

- I.—"Dinagepore," consisting of the greater part of the Dinagepore district, together with the north-west corner of the Rungpore district: Lieutenant Wright, R.E., to be Special Executive Engineer.
- II.—"Rungpore," consisting of the remainder of the civil district of this name: Mr. Sheldon to be Special Executive Engineer.
- III.—"Bogra" to consist of the relief works within the civil district of that name, together with the south-east corner of Dinagepore, and the north-east corner of Rajshahye: Mr. Foley to be Special Executive Engineer.

9. The relief works in the remainder of the Maldah and Rajshahye districts, and in the districts of Pubna and Moorshedabad, will now be made over to the ordinary district engineers.

10. The several special divisions of superintendence, and the special executive charges above described, will continue under the control of Major Trevor, R.E., Additional Chief Engineer, who will be good enough to settle with the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal by the earliest date possible regarding the assistant engineers and the subordinate establishment to be employed in each of the special executive charges.

11. Such being the general outline of the machinery and the framework of the system, it remains only to sketch the nature of the work. Every relief road is to be examined as soon as possible, and its present condition, from a professional point of view, is to be recorded. As soon as the season opens, say towards the end of the coming autumn, a survey with levels to be made for each road, and then plans and estimates are to be prepared. Meanwhile such work is to be done to each road as may be needed for relief employment, in accordance, as much as possible, with the plan which the work will ultimately follow on completion of the survey. As fast as each survey is completed, endeavours will be made to do as much to the road as may place it in fair working order, open for ordinary traffic, even if not completed and bridged. This will be done from such resources as may be at the moment available. Whether the bridging can be done throughout is doubtful, but this end will be borne in mind with the view to its being attained so far as means may allow.

12. The subsidiary instructions to be based upon this minute will be prepared and issued by Major Trevor in communication with the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, as the matter is one demanding immediate attention.

No. A, dated Bankipore, the 26th July 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Secrecy and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 26th instant:—

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The several bazars in the district continue to be well supplied with food-grain of all descriptions, and no deficiency has been reported from anywhere.

3. There has been a slight demand in the city during the fortnight for grain from the Punjab and the North-West, and this may be attributed to three causes—

1st.—To a large proportion of the 75,000 maunds ordered to be sent from Gya for Tirhoot and other districts where it may be required, having been drawn from our market, the Gya merchants giving it in exchange for Government grain given to them at Gya.

2nd.—On account of its having become known that the half-rates for railway freight would cease at the close of the month.

3rd.—Because of rumours which gained ground at the commencement of the fortnight, owing to the almost daily falls of rain, that the bhadoi crops were rotting as they stood, which last belief, I am glad to say, was utterly unfounded. This drain on our market, given as the first cause for the demand from the Punjab, has caused a slight increase in the price of grain here, but I am satisfied that this is only a temporary one, and that, with the continued favorable prospects of the bhadoi crops, they will soon go down again.

4. The new siding between the Patna city and ghât stations is still in an unfinished state; two sheds have certainly been erected and the work of drainage has been got on with, but the road still remains unrolled and the platform itself unlevelled. A new shed has been erected at the Patna city station, and one is in course of construction at the ghât, which, unless we have an extraordinary rush before the close of the month to obtain half-rates, should be sufficient to meet all requirements.

5. The following were the prices of food-grain obtaining in the municipal bazars of this district towards the close of the fortnight :—

	Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Wheat.	Barley.	Jenira.	Gram.
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Patna	19	0	14	0	16	12	17	0
Barrh	10	8	11	0	16	0	16	0
Behar	10	0	10	8	13	8	16	0
Dinapore	9	12	11	12	16	8	17	0

6. We had during the fortnight 3·69 inches of rain in the Sudder station, 1·29 in Behar, 35 at Barrh, and 4·65 in Dinapore; this, comparatively speaking, break in the rains has been most beneficial to the bhadoi crops, allowing the cultivators to get on to their lands to weed them, and has done no harm to the rice, the propitious day for commencing the planting out of which has not yet arrived; but in the course of the next week or so some heavy showers will be wanted to flood the fields for the young plants. Indian corn is already finding its way into the market, and I am glad to be able to report that the prospects of all the crops are as favourable as they well could be.

7. The condition of the people is favorably reported on from all parts of the district; they are busily engaged in their agricultural pursuits, so that the stoppage of our relief works, without in any way affecting them, has acted most beneficially on the prospects of our coming crops. No case of misery or starvation was reported during the fortnight.

8. There was no case of grain robbery during the fortnight; seven cases of theft were reported, but none of them were of an important character.

9. 74 emigrants were registered during the fortnight for British Burmah, and 16 for the Mauritius; whereof 56 were from Patna, 16 from Gya, 2 from Sarun, 4 from Shahabad, 1 from Tirhoot, 1 from Chumparun, and 10 from other districts.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. None in this district.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. The following are the figures showing the amount of food-grain received in this district during the fortnight ending the 18th instant, for which the latest returns have been received :—

	Rice.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Jenira.	Other grain.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	26,502	57,010	26,194	37,783
By river	7,175	16	85	5,079
Total	43,677	57,026	26,279	42,867

of a grand total of 1,63,843 maunds, the whole of which was private importation, the Government operations at Barrh, Futwah, and Patna ghât having been closed.

It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the 3 causes given above, as having operated to increase the amount of importation, there has been a considerable decrease in the receipts of previous fortnights, and I am satisfied that after the close of the month the imports will steadily fall off, not so much on account of the return to the old freightage rates, but because, as the prospects of the bhadoi crops become more and more developed, the demand for foreign grain will diminish.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. I have only 1,189 maunds of rice left in this district at Pallygonge, an out of the way place in the south-west of the head-quarters division, from whence it is difficult to remove it; but I am endeavouring to see if I cannot effect an exchange.

13. The arrangements for the exchange of the Behar grain, reported on in paragraph 12 of my last narrative, were concluded during the fortnight. The grain merchant having consented to take 7,000 and odd maunds of rice stored in the several golas of that sub-division at Rs. 3 per maund, and to give me in exchange some 11,000 maunds of gram, and barley mixed with gram, at the current rate, i.e., 20 seers per rupee. This he delivers at the Arrah station, from whence it is transported to Sarun by Mr. Chance, the agent for that district. More than 5,000 maunds have already been delivered, and the rest will be so in the course of the next few days, provided the Arrah authorities are ready to receive it.

14. Upwards of 40,000 maunds of the Patna and Gya grain has gone to Tirhoot, so that the demand in Sarun being apparently more urgent than in Tirhoot, I am despatching the remaining 35,000 maunds of the Gya grain to Arrah for the Collector of Sarun, as I get it from Mr. Palmer's contractors. Up to this time I have sent some 18,000 maunds, and hope to despatch the remainder by the end of the present fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

15. None during the fortnight. Rupees 1,000 was refunded during the fortnight by one of the advance-holders for the purchase of grain.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

16. None in this district; hence the statements called for in the Government circular letter No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd instant are blank.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

As per account already rendered	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
During the Fortnight.				2,64,633	5	11
Paid to the nazir on account of Government carts	502	8	0			
Ditto ditto of the railway freight of tarpaulins received from Calcutta	34	2	0			
Ditto ditto of cost of service telegrams	8	0	0			
Ditto abkaree mohurir on account of the transport of grain	17	8	0			
Office contingencies	1	2	6			
Paid to Govind Chunder Banerjee for conveying 2,800 maunds of coal	21	0	0			
Paid to Hurryhar Churn, the salt clerk, on account of weighing coal and price of mats	25	0	0			
Paid to Govind Chunder Banerjee for transporting 1,758 bags of grain to the Patna ghât station	19	0	10			
Advanced half month's salary to 26 saddle-makers sent to Captain Ross at Durbhunga	195	0	0			
Paid on account of price and cost of conveyance of 500 blankets sent to Captain Ross at Durbhunga	578	5	9			
Total	1,401	11	1			
Fodder Account.						
Paid to Puring Singh, the boat contractor, on account of the freight of 8,432 maunds of bloosa from Deoghs to Chumpta ghât	1,264	12	9	2,806	7	10
Grand total				2,87,299	13	0

A. C. MANGLAM, Collector.

No. 1174F, dated Gya, the 27th July 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fortnightly report on scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The district is fully supplied with food. The prices of food at the different marts is shown in the subjoined table:—

MARKET.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAISE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.	Week ending 25th July.	Week ending 11th July.
Gya	S. C. 11 8	S. C. 11 12	S. C. 16 0	S. C. 16 0	S. C. 8 8	S. C. 8 8	S. C. 10 0	S. C. 10 0	S. C. 12 0	S. C. 12 0	S. C. 15 0	S. C. 15 0	S. C. 15 0	S. C. 15 0
Benares	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Jaunpore	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Aurangabad	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Dumraon	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Benares	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0

3. Prices are firm, with a tendency to decline.
4. What small stocks of grain there were in the district have now been brought out, the bhadoi crop being assured.

5. I annex in the margin a statement of rainfall during the fortnight. With the exception of Aurungabad, the rain elsewhere has been less than was anticipated. The weather has, however, been everything that could be desired for the growth of crops, and the bright, genial weather has brought on the bhadoi crops in a marvellous manner.

Gya	...	...	3.65
Nowadah	...	...	1.92
Jehanabad	...	...	1.92
Aurungabad	...	...	4.10

6. Famine was at no time anticipated by those best acquainted with the district, and scarcity has now almost ceased to exist. There is every appearance of a bumper crop.

7. The district has been thoroughly scrutinized by the supervisors and deputy supervisors. These officers have performed their duties well. Their work having been completed, I have applied to be relieved of them as well as of two overseers.

8. No cases of misery or starvation have been brought to notice. Individual cases of distress are occasionally discovered by the supervisors, and are at once promptly attended to.

9. All my sub-divisional officers concur in reporting the country to be well sown down with rice, and this is confirmed by independent inquiries I have made. This is fair evidence that no real scarcity of seed-grain existed, except to a very limited extent. I have from 1st August stopped any further seed-grain advances. Advances of grain to ryots on the security of their landlords will be continued where grain is available, but the applications will, I expect, be very few.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The subjoined statement will show the works in hand and numbers employed on each:—

Fortnight ending 15th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGE.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Surbahda road	1,064	73	114	1,894	...	...	...	...
Jeta and Kazi Serei road	494	366	8	861	...	...	...	...
Purain road	237	137	56	430	...	...	...	...
Shenchoity and Mysore road	246	198	51	495	...	...	...	...
Datto and Inamungoo road	137	164	69	370	...	...	...	...
Pakree Barwan road	30	21	12	63	...	...	...	...
Gobindpore road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar and Binjowlee road	238	253	88	579	...	...	...	...
Wansingunge road	100	114	...	214	...	...	...	...
Jehanabad and Hoolagunge road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Olwa road	...	...	...	...	918	296	130	1,344
Byabachu and Staffingunge road	...	...	...	...	1,438	819	56	2,313
Mahasingunge road	...	...	...	...	1,189	1,657	1,219	4,065
Kustomba road	...	...	...	...	824	232	143	1,200
Deo road	...	...	...	...	369	988	476	1,743
Total	2,544	1,910	470	4,924	6,140	3,712	2,164	10,016

Total number employed during the fortnight ... 14,932

Daily average ... 1,066

11. The total number employed during the fortnight was 14,932 against 13,845 of last fortnight. Throughout the district the number of laborers have decreased, with the exception of Aurungabad, where the numbers have increased from 5,885 to 10,006.

12. I have repeatedly desired daily wage labor to be stopped, and I do not understand why the Aurungabad sub-divisional officer persists in continuing it. An explanation has been called for.

13. The laborers are all paid by food-grain and not by cash.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD-GRAIN.

14. The quantity of private food brought into the bazars for sale during the past fortnight, is slightly in advance of the importation during the preceding fortnight:—

BAZARS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya	230	84	64	627	...	...	214	1,115
Nowadah	13	...	...	35	...	...	23	71
Jehanabad	362	31	110	110	...	22	250	875
Aurungabad	230	670	245	480	...	...	285	1,630
Doodnuggur	60	40	...	50	...	...	30	170
Total	875	845	419	1,302	...	22	807	3,263

15. In the sudder bazar of Gya the importations are 1,219 as against 1,183 maunds of preceding fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

16. The accompanying statement will show the disposition of Government grain in this district :—

Gola.	Quantity originally stored.	QUANTITY ISSUED				Balance.
		By sale.	By advance to ryots.	By transfer to Patna.	Total.	
<i>Buddar Sub-division.</i>						
Gya	28,851	11,140	144	13,523	24,807	5,044
Bela	3,012	100	.....	253	423	2,589
Bherghotty	4,279	874	.....	1,000	1,874	2,405
Utra	3,930	.....	88	2,000	2,088	1,842
Bholaachatti	901	.....	.....	941	941	0
Ticcare	2,004	.....	.....	1,805	1,805	199
Fatehpore	981	2	119	867	971	10
Manamunge	1,435	90	.....	.....	26	1,409
Total	40,483	12,311	994	20,289	32,774	13,710
<i>Jehansabad Sub-division.</i>						
Jehansabad	14,907	1,939	452	.....	1,490	12,517
Utraul	8,059	.....	.....	6,517	6,517	1,542
Gundhar	3,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,059
Kinjara	1,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345
Hoolasunge	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Kasi Sera	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	993
Total	29,892	1,038	452	6,517	8,007	21,885
<i>Nowadah Sub-division.</i>						
Nowadah	21,430	928	.....	.....	928	20,502
Kadirunge	2,814	34	.....	.....	34	2,780
Pokra Barwan	5,182	50	.....	.....	50	5,132
Rupowla	3,992	80	.....	.....	80	3,912
Warahunge	2,032	28	.....	.....	28	1,974
Total	35,450	1,077	.....	.....	1,077	34,373
<i>Aurangabad Sub-division.</i>						
Aurangabad	20,304	5,223	.....	.....	5,223	15,081
Rudhunge	2,907	901	.....	.....	881	2,026
Kootoomba	3,907	246	.....	.....	246	3,661
War	4,550	908	.....	.....	908	3,642
Deodnagar	4,978	1,181	.....	.....	1,181	3,797
Total	37,397	8,558	.....	.....	8,558	28,839

* Wastage, &c., including weight of bags.

17. Of the 75,000 maunds ordered to Patna for Tirhoot, I have already delivered 55,250. The balance will be delivered during the ensuing fortnight.

18. The golas at the places noted below have been emptied :—

Golas.	Stored.	Issued.	Weight of bags.	Actual wastage by rain, damp, vermin, &c.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Utraul	6,568	6,517	166	51
Ticcare	2,004	1,805	31	19
Bela	901	941	16	4
Fatehpore	981	971	16	10

19. The result is, in my opinion, highly satisfactory.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

20. The annexed table will show what has been done under this head :—

SUB-DIVISION.	Number of applications received.	Rejected.	GRANTED.			Pending.	REMARKS.
			Number.	Cash.	Grain.		
Gya	80	27	38	Rs. 4,165	2,455	38	* In 150 cases zemindars having declined to stand security, fresh security has been called for. Rest under inquiry.
Nowadah	78	66	2	35	50	8	
Jehansabad	19	.....	11	.....	1,400	8	
Aurangabad	229	27	.....	.....	.....	201	
Total	416	120	51	4,180	3,875	.....

21. Applications for seed-grain will cease to be received after 1st August, as the season has passed and the country is already well sown down. Applications for grain loans on the security of zemindars will still be granted where it appears necessary.

F.—CHARITABLE BELIEF.

22. I submit a statement showing the transactions of the past fortnight:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya	4,578	890	31	5,559	337
Bela centre	No return received.				
Eberghatty	1,964	805		2,769	197
Nowadah	1,310	2,746	12	4,068	290
Jehanabad	1,341	1,104		2,455	168
Aurangabad	8,028	3,350	14	11,398	814
Total ...	17,131	8,901	117	26,149	1,866

23. Many of those who have been relieved by cooked food at the houses of charity have now, having regained their strength, left for the more genial occupations in the fields.

24. Relief by spinning continues to increase at the Sudder Station. The jute spinning is being tried; but it is a novelty here, is unpopular, and is certainly unremunerative.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

25. The total expenditure shown in last narrative, that is—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Up to 11th July	122,368	12	7
Expenditure during current fortnight—			
(a)—Final payments made, establishment and contingencies ...	553	11	6
Buildings and repairs	20	12	6
(b)—Advance repayable	7,477	0	0
Total	1,30,219	4	7

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the Fortnight ending 23rd July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allocated to Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored in Government granaries transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED.								Estimated grain consumed for the fortnight.	Estimated grain consumed for the fortnight.
				By sale to the public.	By sale to labor.	By gratuitous distributions in any shape.	By stores to troops.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By transfer to Paltas.	By unceraind wages.	Total.		
Gya	10th to 23rd July	51,000	36,324	10,523	408	858	236	135	20,279	179	32,953	1,500	1,500
Jehanabad		30,800	30,753	613	232	308	652		6,517	441	8,466	1,800	1,800
Nowadah		65,600	34,400	615	132	140		190			1,077	2,300	2,300
Aurangabad		60,500	37,397	6,979	685	340		771			8,354	10,000	10,000
Total ...		1,94,900	1,19,824	19,839	1,259	1,551	766	1,095	26,795	620	51,048	15,000	15,000

GYA COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874.

A. V. PALMER,
Collector.

No. 662F, dated Arrah, the 28th July 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad.

To—The Off. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my 17th narrative for the fortnight ending the 25th July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of Supplies in the Bazaars.

The bazars in the different parts of the district appear to be abundantly supplied. No scarcity is reported from any quarter.

Kinds and Prices of Grain selling at one or more specified Principal Marts.

For kinds and prices of grain selling at the principal marts in the district see Appendix A.

In the markets of the sudder sub-division prices have remained on the whole very much the same as when last reported.

In the Buxar sub-division a rise is noticeable in the prices of grain and barley, little change having occurred in regard to other articles.

In the Sasseram sub-division the fall in prices is marked, while in the Bhubhoora sub-division they have on the whole remained steady.

Rainfall.

At Arrah during the fortnight 3.36 inches of rain have fallen.

In regard to the rainfall at Buxar, the Sub-Divisional Officer reports:—"I do not see how the rainfall could have been more favorable up to date than it has been."

In Sasseram a fall of 2.01 inches has been registered, and 2.49 in Bhubhoora.

State of the Crops.

Favorable reports have been received with regard to the condition of the crops in the Arrah sub-division.

From Buxar Mr. Armstrong reports:—"During the fortnight there has been quite as much sun as was wanted for the bhadoi crops, and at the same time there have been occasional heavy showers, which have been good for all the crops; the prospects up to date are excellent."

In regard to the crops in the Sasseram and Bhubhoora sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports:—"The state of the crops continues promising. I have, since my last report, visited western Sasseram, Mohunia, Ramgurah, Bhubhoora, Bhagwanpore, Chynepore, Chand, Kudjura, and Dargawutti. The rainfall appeared to me to have been principally confined to the country lying between the hills and the Grand Trunk Road. In some places I noticed that the transplanted 'murwa' was being irrigated by hand; the transplanting of nursery rice had generally commenced. The rubber high lands are everywhere being ploughed. In the Sasseram sub-division the crops are everywhere promising."

Condition of the People.

There is no particular change to notice under this head. All those who require it can find employment on the relief works, on field-work, and at the different indigo factories where manufacture has commenced. Those who from physical causes are unable to labor are relieved under the different modes of charitable relief.

No cases of actual starvation have been brought to light.

In the Arrah sub-division five grain-thefts have been reported during the fortnight; in one case 17 maunds of grain and in another 75 maunds of peas are said to have been stolen.

In the Buxar sub-division one theft of 11 maunds of wheat has been reported.

In the Sasseram sub-division six burglaries are reported as having occurred during the fortnight—two of 10 and 8 maunds of grain and four of other quantities, from 6½ to 2 maunds. Two cases of theft have also been reported—one of 2 maunds, the other of a small quantity of grain.

In Bhubhoora two cases of theft, in all of 19 maunds, are reported to have occurred during the same period.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Full particulars in regard to all relief works in progress, and the number of laborers employed, are given in Appendix B.

The quantity of Government grain consumed by the laborers employed on these works is given in a separate statement, as well as the amount of grain advanced to ryots.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private imports and exports by rail are given in Appendix C.

The imports into Sasseram are—

	Mds.
By rail	249
Interior	1,421
Exterior	306
Total	2,066

Imports into Bhubhoora—

	Mds.
By rail	24
Interior	654
Exterior	278
Total	986

These figures show a further decrease as compared with last fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

During the fortnight 21,000 maunds of grain have been despatched from the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions to the Collector of Saran; thus making a total of 28,000 maunds despatched up to date. Mr. Armstrong hoped to despatch on Monday (the 27th) a further

consignment of 9,000 maunds, which will make nearly the whole amount I stated I should be prepared to send.

These consignments are irrespective of the Government grain which is coming here daily by rail, and which is being despatched by the Collector of Sarun's agent at Arrah.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

In the Arrah sub-division during the fortnight 64 maunds 22 seers of grain have been advanced to ryots on the security of their zemindars.

In the Buxar sub-division 2,714 maunds of barley and wheat have been advanced to ryots in the Chousah pergunnah, either on the security of their zemindars or of landed property. Under this head Mr. Eyre reports from Sasaram:—"During the fortnight 475 maunds 27 seers of grain have been advanced to ryots on security, and on the conditions mentioned in my last narrative. These advances should, I think, be made debitable to charitable relief. I have, therefore, entered the number of persons so relieved under heading (d) of section F.

"Rs. 1,074 have been advanced on security from charitable relief funds for purchase of bullocks and seed-grain.

"The sale of grain to wholesale dealers commenced during the fortnight under review. In all 3,882 maunds 20 seers have been sold. I desire in future to confine the sale, at the liberal rates fixed, to zemindars as much as possible. These men will require credit. But the security will be good, and the grain paid to field-laborers in wage will do more good than if sold to wholesale dealers. It is obvious that 33,000 maunds of grain cannot go far in a population of over 700,000, and the labor being what is required to keep the poorer classes above water, the greater facilities we give for a liberal employment of labor, the more effectively will the demand be met."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the charitable relief operations are as follows:—

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.	
Moulahag	276	297	884	1,457	47	
Gurhame	80	59	14	153	10	
Total	356	356	902	1,610	107	
HEADING C.—Rope-making.						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.	
Moulahag	22			22	2	
Spinning Relief.						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.	
Moulahag		152	11	165	11	
Road-making.						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.	
Moulahag	867	706	300	1,873	123	
Indoor Relief.						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.	
Arrah		2,445		2,445	163	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.	
Grand total under heading C	889	3,303	311	4,506	300	
HEADING D.—Uncooked Food.						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.	
Moulahag	195	855	240	1,290	86	
Nonore	104	34	66	204	14	
Gurhame		35		35	3	
Total	299	924	306	1,529	103	
Grand Total	1,544	4,683	1,518	7,745	510	

In the Buxar sub-division the relief* operations are as follow:—

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.					
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Chousah	129	188	42	359	24
Buxar	279	450	146	875	62½
Saraya	86	58	14	158	11
Total	494	696	202	1,392	97½

* During the fortnight the supervising officers have visited the

	villages.
Arrah circle	81
Bohla "	29
Fezaro "	81
Nasoor "	57
Total	148

UNDER HEADING C.—*Rope-making.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chousah	56	...	...	56
Buxar	65	...	...	65
Saraya	14	...	...	14
Total	135	...	...	135

Spinning.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chousah	...	13	...	13
Buxar	...	3	...	3
Saraya	...	3	...	3
Total	...	19	...	19

HEADING D.—*Uncooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousah	380	780	60	1,200	85½
Buxar	80	180	...	260	18½
Saraya	410	380	230	990	70½
Total	870	1,300	290	2,460	174½

Mr. Armstrong further reports under this head: "My three poor-houses have been open during the fortnight. It must be borne in mind that the tendency of established poor-houses is to check ordinary charitable relief, for people who are in the habit of relieving beggars are apt to refer them now to these institutions; but taking this into consideration, the number of those receiving relief of all kinds does not seem to be excessive. The Chousah Relief Inspector reports having visited 102 villages, the Buxar Relief Inspector 82 villages, and the Doornan Relief Inspector 106 villages during the fortnight, and all report favorably on the state of the people."

In the Sasseram and Bhubbhoon sub-divisions the relief operations are as follows:—

HEADING B.—*Cooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily average.
Sasseram	494	622	286	945
Kochus	81	30	30	85
Bhubbhoon	483	589	236	974
Total	994	1,241	682	2,044

Total number relieved under heading B is 2,967.

HEADING C.—*Rope-making.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
SASSEKED	360	...	...	360	26½
Bhubbhoon	602	...	...	602	43
Total	962	...	...	962	60½

Spinning Relief.

	Persons.
Sasseram	435
Kochus	87
Bhubbhoon	365
Chynepore	155
Chand	125
Mohunia	84
Total	1,201

Weaving Relief.

	Persons.
Sasseram	28
Bhubbhoon	61
Chynepore	40
Chand	11
Total	150

Total number of persons relieved under heading C, 2,313.

HEADING D.—*Uncooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sasseram	58	207	12	273
Kochus	23	16	...	39
Bulponi	15	16	...	31
Bhubbhoon	10	16	...	26
Chynepore	3	13	3	19
Chand	90	108	34	232
Mohunia	3	10	1	14
Rangurh	3	2	...	10
Total	204	396	52	649

Advances for seed-grain, 38 persons.
Total number relieved under heading D, 706.
Grand total relieved under all headings, 5,886.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 18, 1874, 2535

During the fortnight the supervisors have visited villages and persons in the Sasseram and Bhubbhoa sub-divisions as follows:—

	Villages.	Persons.
Sasseram	74	93
Nakha	61	42
Dangala	70	94
Bhubbhoa	64	30
Dargauli	55	76
Rangpurh	40	11

Financial results of the fortnight are shown in the annexed form.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given...	...	35,342 10 0
<i>Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—</i>		
<i>In the Arrah Sub-division—</i>		
Expenses incurred in the transport of 45 bags of Government grain from the Gurchunee to the Arrah gola	12 3 0	
Expenses incurred in the transport of 695 bags of grain from the Powna to the Arrah gola	201 8 1	
In conveying 111 bags of Government rice from the Agasou to the Arrah gola on pack bullocks	41 10 0	
Repairs of the Arrah gola	9 3 0	
" " Peron gola	2 0 0	
" " Sandais gola	5 13 6	
In sending weights to Sahar	1 0 0	
Purchase of paper	1 8 0	
Removing of platforms at Bahingunge and Shahpore	0 10 0	
Rebuilding of platform at Muloor	2 4 0	
Purchase of sootri for sewing bags	0 4 0	
		277 15 7
<i>In the Buxar Sub-division—</i>		
Paid to Setai Pershad for the rent of the Saraya gola from April to June last	15 0 0	
Paid to Bakhori Kalwar for the rent of Itari gola from April to June last	15 0 0	
Advance to Gokul Chand of Saraya gola for current expenses	20 0 0	
		50 0 0
<i>In the Sasseram and Bhubbhoa Sub-division—</i>		
Hishoonath Saha, goladar Sasseram, for purchase of weights and scales	31 8 0	
To ditto for re-storing bags	27 14 0	
To ditto for repairs of machan	89 14 6	
Paid to goladar Buhnowi	10 0 0	
For purchase of service stamps	10 0 0	
Paid to a cooly	0 4 0	
Service stamps	10 0 0	
For purchasing scales	6 6 9	
Ditto ditto	6 15 9	
Ditto weight	1 3 0	
Cart hire	0 8 0	
For purchase of foolscap paper	1 0 0	
Total expenditure during the fortnight		195 2 0
		523 1 7
Grand total to end of fortnight		35,965 11 7

APPENDIX A.

Prices-current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

Sub-Divisions.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Pesa.	Misc.	Barley.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRAH	1. Arrah...	15 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	17 8	19 0
	2. Hindolia ...	14 8	11 4	19 8	18 0	16 13	18 0
	3. Sahar ...	15 0	11 8	18 0	17 0	...	18 0
	4. Jagallipore ...	18 0	19 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0
BUXAR	1. Buxar ...	14 8	12 8	19 0	18 0	15 0	20 0
	2. Dourmaon ...	16 0	11 12	18 12	18 0	...	19 4
	3. Rughonathpore ...	15 12	11 12	19 0	18 0	...	19 0
	4. Ghousah ...	15 8	11 8	18 4	18 0	...	18 0
SASSERAM	1. Sasseram ...	15 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 8
	2. Churnary ...	14 12	12 0	17 12	17 12	...	18 0
	3. Atterpore ...	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	20 0
	1. Bhubbhoa ...	13 8	11 0	16 4	16 8	...	17 0
BHUBBHOA	2. Mohunia ...	13 12	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0
	3. Durgawati ...	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	20 0
	4. Ghyaspore ...	14 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	...	...
	5. Halia ...	13 12	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0

APPENDIX B.

List of Relief Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAME OF WORKS	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Bahar and Arrah road	2,054	615	47	2,616
" Peero and Arrah road	3,551	865	515	4,931
" Jagdispore and Arrah road	1,753	598	...	2,351
" Goudhari and Bihra road	189	89	75	353
Clearing of timgay tank and repairs road	...	...	...	...
Total	7,552	1,906	437	9,895
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Pocrunda and Sarrya road	7,856	4,149	1,673	13,678
Metalling Buxar Town road	1,234	1,187	471	2,892
Total	9,090	5,336	2,144	16,570
BHUBHOOA SUB-DIVISION.				
Metalling Zamaneah and Doorgapdi road	90	99	17	79
Raising Fursatharah to Khyra road	2,553	2,433	369	5,355
" Durgapdi and Chynpore road	1,108	1,061	181	2,350
" Hata and Drowli road	695	2,021	47	3,081
" Jehanabad to Buxaram road	3,270	4,586	1,300	9,156
" Buxaram to Seesrah road	571	773	178	1,522
" Jehanabad and Bhubbhooa road	1,861	1,845	185	3,891
Total	9,943	12,744	2,701	25,388
SEESRAH SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Khyra and Dehree road	1,068	772	...	1,840
" Buxaram and Mohanish road	1,806	1,060	871	4,130
Total	2,864	2,432	871	6,167
GRAND TOTAL	29,553	22,411	6,163	58,117
UNDER D. P. W.				
Arrah sub-division	6,506	1,478	369	8,353
Buxar "	7,856	4,149	1,673	13,678
Bhubbhooa "	9,943	12,744	2,701	25,388
Seesrah "	2,864	2,432	871	6,167
Total	26,469	18,766	5,900	50,422
UNDER DISTRICT ROADS.				
Arrah sub-division	1,349	417	75	1,799
Buxar "	1,234	1,187	471	2,892
Bhubbhooa "	800	2,021	407	3,228
Seesrah "	...	...	...	...
Total	3,387	3,625	953	7,965
GRAND TOTAL	29,553	22,411	6,163	58,117
NUMBER OF LABORERS EMPLOYED UNDER D. P. W.				
On task-work	26,751	18,196	5,000	49,947
On daily wages	716	591	191	1,497
Ditto UNDER DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.	3,087	5,325	963	9,375
Ditto UNDER COURT OF WARDS				
	NIL.			
Total	29,553	22,411	6,163	58,117
Total on task-work	26,898	21,890	5,969	54,757
Total on daily wages	716	591	191	1,497
GRAND TOTAL	29,553	22,411	6,163	58,117

All payment made only in Government Grain.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Food-grain imported by Rail during the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

OUTWARD.

STATIONS.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY.			JOWAR.			DAL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAIN AND PULSES.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,446	0	6,446	0	6,446	0
Bahia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	144	...	4	0	4	0	35	20
Bugonath-pore ...	900	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	0	172	0	200	172
Buxar ...	3,100	413	3,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,754	1,190	8,944	6,10,884	1,611	12,405
Total ...	678	...	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,583	0	2,583	0	670	2,583
Total ...	3,978	413	4,391	...	17	17	...	...	...	144	144	7,754	10,794	0	14,654	11,733	11,147	32,540

INWARD.

Arrah ...	88,878	5,130	46,780	...	13,337	13,337	...	...	...	...	16,707	15,446	0	31,153	0	54,279	33,841	0	88,120
Bahia ...	17	74	91	...	898	898	1,364	1,364	...	670	670	...	...	...	...	17	5,006	30	3,923
Bugonath-pore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,347	0	1,347	0	1,387	0	1,347
Buxar ...	900	...	900	...	3,853	2,883	...	...	...	1,844	1,844	...	4,140	0	4,140	0	998	0	9,554
Total ...	4,678	761	5,439	4,170	...	0,176	...	...	...	2,514	2,514	15,707	35,683	0	51,390	0	64,146	62,332	125,500

N.B.—Out of the above total 64,705 maunds are Government grain delivered at the Arrah Station for the Saran district.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad for the Fortnight ending on the 25th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain actually transferred to other districts.		TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain received of the cessing commission.	Estimated grain expenditure of the cessing commission.												
					By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.															
			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.														
Arrah	30th July 1874	22,300	0	14,741	0	883	29	733	4	0	2,000	Nil	800											
Buxar	Ditto	31,137	0	14,936	2	Nil	71	8	13	2,714	0	5,700	3	12										
Bhubbhun and Basseeran ...	Ditto	33,577	37	14	33,577	37	14	3,328	30	0	173	3	4	475	34	0	1,087	0	12	5,317	14	0	Nil	2,800
Total		77,004	37	14	33,357	0	0	4,790	9	0	976	16	0	3,313	34	0	8,232	22	12	12,548	1	12	Nil	7,000

ARRAH,
The 28th July 1874.H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 2092F, dated Mozufferpore, the 30th July 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Officiating Collector of Tirhoot,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajepore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions, for the fortnight ending 25th instant.

2. In Hajepore sub-division prices have not varied materially. The most noteworthy change has been a fall of one seer per rupee in the price of rice at Laigunge, which may be attributed to the influence of advances made in that grain by the manager of Singhiya factory. At Hajepore itself rice has slightly risen in value.

3. In Tajpore sub-division prices have fallen, and it is reported that "fair supply of rice still comes in from private sources." Large stores of "murwa" appear to have been hoarded by the local mahajuns, and this grain is now chiefly expended in payment of field labour.

4. In the Sudder sub-division Government prices continue to prevail. The rates for common rice (15 and 14 seers per rupee), shown in the last two price-currents, were inaccurate. The rate for cleaned rice is still 13 seers per rupee.

5. The demand for Government grain is increasing day by day in the town, the average daily sales having exceeded 1,200 maunds during the fortnight. In the interior of the district sales have been comparatively small, owing partly to increased distribution of advances, partly to large payments in kind being still made to laborers on the relief works, and partly to the fact that several town bunnahs own shops in villages which they supply from head-quarters. The total expenditure of Government grain between 27th ultimo and 25th instant has been 1,75,845 maunds, or 20,845 maunds in excess of my estimate.

6. The subjoined statement shows the kind and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 25th instant:—

NAME OF MART.	Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Murwa.
	Sr.	Sr.	Sr.	Sr.	Sr.	Sr.
Hajepore	13½	10	0½	—	18½	—
Lalgunge	15	10½	11	—	19	—
Muhwah	13½	16½	6½	14	16	—
Tajpore	14	17½	9½	—	17	19
Mozufferpore	13	17	13	16	17½	—

7. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows:—

Hajepore	3.40 inches.
Tajpore	0.04 "
Mozufferpore	3.10 "

8. The weather during the fortnight has been most favorable for the crops. "From all sides," writes the Hajepore officer, "the reports are most favorable. Alternate sunshine and rain have brought the crops into an advanced state, and unless some unforeseen change takes place, we must have a splendid bhadoi crop here." Prospects are equally good in Tajpore sub-division, but "a little rain," it is said, "would now be desirable to enable the ryots to complete the transplanting of their dhan, and to freshen what has been transplanted." Cheena is giving a good outturn.

9. In the Sudder sub-division, except where the crops were lately submerged, prospects are very good. In parts of the western circles the makai is somewhat backward and requires rain. It has been ascertained that the damage caused by the inundations is not so great as was at first supposed, but more or less injury has been done to the crops in the Toorkee, Belsund, Rajkhund, Kuttra, Gaighatty, Sudder, Chajun, and Kantee circles. The Toorkee Superintendent states that "a great many cultivators who did not apply for advances before have now been forced to apply, as their crops have been completely damaged by the recent floods." In Belsund circle "comparatively little damage has been done. Where the makai was destroyed in most places rice has been put in its place." Some parts of the circle are still under water.

The Rajkhund Superintendent reports that 900 beghas of crops have been entirely destroyed in his circle and that 2,500 beghas have been damaged. "The water," he writes, "has not yet receded from the low land bordering on the river; and the rice sown at the bottom of the jheels, and which had not been transplanted, is of course destroyed; but it is still sufficiently early in the season for all the injury to future harvest prospects to be susceptible of remedy by the granting, and in some few cases the renewal, of advances to the ryots whose lands have been submerged. Grain to the value of Rs. 2,080 has already been advanced to those who have suffered the greatest loss."

In Kuttra circle about three-eighths of the crops in 40 villages have been damaged. In Gaighatty circle the area injured is not large. In the Sudder circle one-fourth of the crops is stated to have been lost in six groups of villages (about 90 villages in all), but this estimate, I think, is excessive. In Chajun circle the makai has suffered severely in the lower lands, and a large tract of country is still under water between Chajun and Mozufferpore, and in Kantee circle it is feared that nearly 10,000 beghas of crops have been ruined. Probably the total area on which the crops have been destroyed or damaged does not exceed 30,000 beghas.

10. In Hajepore sub-division the condition of the people is good, and the sub-divisional officer considers that "the advances we are giving will prevent any distress until the bhadoi crops are ripe." The same remarks apply to Tajpore. In the Sudder sub-division the condition of the people generally is much improved, but the numbers of persons on relief works (69,601), or in receipt of charitable relief (20,592), are still very high, and indicate the continued existence of want and pressure among certain classes.

11. There have been no cases of deaths from starvation.

12. The circles in which the people still resort largely to the relief works are the Sudder, Ather, Tookes, Kantee, Moteepore, Dooriah, and Jaintpore circles, of which five are administered by planters who have always paid low rates.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

13. The number of laborers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows :—

Hajeeopore	...	...	...	6,324
Tajpore	...	...	...	9,500
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	49,461
Total	...	...	...	65,285

In the Mozufferpore sub-division the majority of laborers still consist of women and children. The Superintendent of the Sudder circle "would like to see all the men turned off the works, but this," he fears, "cannot be effected without raising the rate of wages for the women." I have no doubt that the men would gladly quit the works if they could obtain employment in the field, where wages are twice as high as Government rates, but the fact is that the small employers of labor cannot afford this year to take on as many hands as they want. The grain advances given during the last month have enabled many ryots and small zemindars to employ laborers whom they could not otherwise have hired, and as advances increase, it is possible that there may be a still further diminution of numbers on relief works. If it be conceded (and I submit it must) that at any time during the past three months there was real necessity for relief works, that this sub-division is densely populated, that the supply of labor has been largely augmented by women and children who do not ordinarily work, that employers can ill afford to maintain the minimum number of laborers required for weeding their fields, and that hungry men cannot be fed on green crops, I think it can hardly appear strange that our relief works have not been altogether deserted since the commencement of the rains.

14. A large number of useful village roads have been and still are being made or repaired by circle officers.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

15. Private trade continues active in some parts of Tajpore and Hajeeopore sub-divisions. In Mozufferpore sub-division it is doing nothing, so far as importations from beyond the district are concerned. It is quite certain, however, that the two southern sub-divisions can now take all the grain that private traders may be willing to import, and that it would therefore be mere waste of time and loss of profit to send up grain to Mozufferpore. The Superintendent of Singhiya circle informs me that he could sell any quantity of Government grain at Lalgunge, but as that town is easily accessible from Patna, and is altogether free from distress, I am unwilling to send him grain, which is so greatly required for this sub-division.

16. All transport of Government grain, except from the reserve gola in Mozufferpore to circle golas in the interior, has now ceased.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

17. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows :—

				Ma.
Hajeeopore	...	...	...	41,531
Tajpore	...	...	...	60,580
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	6,39,961

18. The expenditure of grain in the Ather, Kantee, Moteepore, and Jaintpore circles, has been so much larger than I expected, that I have been obliged, within the last few days, to arrange for replenishing them all from head-quarters. Supplies aggregating 50,000 maunds are now being despatched to them.

I have availed myself of the permission (conveyed in your demi-official letter) to take over 16,000 maunds of mixed grain from Monghyr, and the balance of the 60,000 maunds lying at Doollee. Colonel Macgregor is arranging for the transport of these supplies. "Jao-boots" is just now more in demand than any other kind of grain in this sub-division, being, from its cheapness, the most popular means of paying wages to field laborers.

19. I trust that, with this addition to my stores, there will be sufficient grain in the Sudder sub-division to last the people through next month, and to supplement the produce of the bhadoi crops in the three following months. After the experience of the last four weeks I cannot estimate my grain expenditure for August at less than two lakhs of maunds. There will thus be left about 1½ lakhs of maunds for the three remaining months. Up to the present time we have failed to weigh out grain at the town gola as fast as the bunnecahs are prepared to receive it. Large as the opium godown premises are, the incessant arrivals of grain curbs the unloading and stacking of bags, and the large despatches of grain to the relief works, have seriously interfered with the weighments and deliveries of grain to the bunnecahs. I understand, however, that latterly these sales have amounted to 2,500 maunds a day.

E.—ADVANCES.

20. All circle officers are now busily employed in making advances. In some circles cultivators are coming forward for second advances; and as they absolutely require more grain,

and the original advances were fixed at the safe and moderate rate of two rupees' worth of grain per beegha of holding, I have sanctioned further advances. The total quantity of grain advanced in the three sub-divisions is as follows:—

	Mds.
Hajepore	9,861
Tajpore	7,700
Mozufferpore	87,747
Total	1,05,877

21. From the care and discrimination used in making advances, I have every reason to think that they will be recovered in full, and I am quite satisfied that for the classes of cultivators and small zemindars they are the best form of relief that could have been devised. I have myself no fear whatever that advance-receivers will shirk or evade repayment.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

22. The number of recipients of charitable relief has increased during the fortnight. The following are the daily figures and total for the three sub-divisions:—

Hajepore	8,832
Tajpore	7,463
Mozufferpore	20,692
Total	31,987

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

23. The subjoined table shows our expenditure for Hajepore, Tajpore, and Mozufferpore sub-divisions during the fortnight under review:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Transport of Government grain	1,08,097	8	6
Salaries, establishment, and contingencies	11,746	14	8
Charitable relief (paid from Tajpore sub-treasury)	200	0	0
Storage	800	0	11
Total	1,61,434	6	9

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Appendix of Labor for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Average daily number of laborers.	Number on last day.	REMARKS.
Budder	11,839	8,676	Figures up to 22nd July.
Bhikunpore Factory	2,096	2,378	Ditto ditto.
Chajon	2,013	1,821	Ditto ditto.
Ather	6,800	6,369	Ditto Ditto.
Kutra	61	36	Ditto Ditto.
Teorket	6,811	7,686	Ditto ditto.
Beland	96	167	Ditto Ditto.
Rajkhand	1,117	2,660	Ditto ditto.
Kamte	10,068	7,223	Ditto ditto.
Rachya outwork	4,497	4,632	Ditto ditto.
Motipore	4,084	6,264	Ditto ditto.
Bahadgunge	1,645	826	Ditto ditto.
Deoria	6,396	4,819	Ditto ditto.
Barua	2,006	2,080	Ditto ditto.
Jainipore	6,599	7,434	Ditto ditto.
Oryghatte	235	466	There was no work during first week
Works under Executive Engineer	2,163	1,879	Figures from 17th to 22nd.
Grand Total	60,601	66,198	Figures up to 25th.

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Names of Works.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TASK-WORK.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGES.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Tajpore	Batch ghāt road				21		27	21		27
	Miscellaneous works				14		7	14		7
	Batch ghāt to Kasturi Borial road.	103						103		
Bahampore	Suker road	244	120	231				244	120	231
	Basilin road	150	280	280				150	280	280
	Shawara and road	120	240	275	55	45	15	180	285	290
	Shawara and Borial road	157	77	78	58	40	7	185	117	85
	Balwa Road	34						34		
	Balwa Ubband	10						10		
Poomb	Bawal path road				8		25	8		25
	Burawal and Tajpore road				102	147	155	102	147	155
	Hurpore road	77	79	80	5	17	30	82	96	80
	Pashora road	7						7		
	Chilling Grass	123	144	50				123	144	50
Dhoer	Miscellaneous works				109			109		
Harsingpore	Tank work				44		90	44		90
Khapore nudi	Mahna and Shapore nudi road				60			60		
Nathan	Nahar ghāt road	287						287		
Dahing Borial	Ganosa embankment	1,295	795	290	2,276		57	3,565	1,080	266
	Bawal road				71			71		
	Total	2,635	1,713	1,180	2,873	608	512	5,457	2,321	1,542

HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Names of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number of laborers of charitable value.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
SINGHIYA CIRCLE.										
UNDER MR. POPE.										
Ainwollapore road				65	17	3	65	17	3	
Nawash				8	12	1	8	12	1	
Mowah				108	47		108	47		
Arthouli				93			93			
Mahna				81	4	1	81	5	1	
Total				355	80	5	355	86	5	454

KARHAI CIRCLE.
UNDER MR. CAMPBELL.

Shapore road				100	47	48	100	47	48	
Bolmah				5			5			
Balpoora				37			37			
Mahna				207			207			
Total				349	47	48	349	47	48	478

SHAPPORE CIRCLE.
UNDER MR. J. SMITH.

Bawalpore road				416			416			
Gopinath Gopalpore road				535			535			
Making platform at Shapore				54	54	129	54	54	129	
Total				1,005	54	129	1,079	54	129	978

BHATQWIA CIRCLE.
UNDER MR. MACGREGOR.

Belwar road				45	17	12	45	17	12	
Total				45	17	12	45	17	12	436

HAJEPORE CIRCLE.
UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Weeding the catcherry compound	4	13	1	4	13	1	65
Total	4	13	1	4	13	1	65

CHUPTAH CIRCLE.
UNDER MR. PARK.

Dharum-pore road No. 1	31	35	10	31	35	10	303
Do " " No. II	33	36	6	33	36	6	7
Do " " No. III	38	44	7	38	44	7	2
Kalimpore " " No. 1	23	30	5	23	30	5	2
Do " " No. II	11	19	2	11	19	2	2
Baray " "	28	34	4	28	34	4	4
Total	156	193	51	156	193	51	303

CHULWARAH CIRCLE.
UNDER MR. BLAKE.

Karhari road	323	323	79	323	323	79	323
Lalgaung	79	79	15	79	79	15	79
Shahpore	15	15	832	15	15	832	832
Bunkul	832	832	1,021	832	832	1,021	1,021
Mahar	1,021	1,021	2,270	1,021	1,021	2,270	2,270
Total	2,270	2,270	4,098	2,270	2,270	4,098	4,098
Grand Total	4,098	4,098	226	4,098	4,098	226	3,632

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX B OF GRAIN.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Total.
				By sale to the ryots or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.			
	1st May 1874.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		
Tajpore		10,000 0 0	4,725 39 0	246 12 1	685 30 11	.....	1,626 32 8	2,558 31 15	
Rosah		17,575 24 0	17,145 24 0	209 7 0	497 23 6	6,880 2 8	3,621 4 0	11,214 38 14		
Chandeshwar		12,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aransar		8,000 0 0	3,765 25 15	67 2 8	173 35 4	17 0 0	28 6 8	284 7 4		
Bahimpore		24,000 0 0	9,378 38 8	200 1 0	1,103 21 0	845 2 0	3,421 31 5	5,569 6 5		
Shahpore Undi		10,000 0 0	200 0 0	.....	82 9 14	.....	.....	82 9 14	
Tahhka sub-gola		200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 24 12	1 24 12		
Mawzan ditto		500 0 0	71 14 0	227 32 7	17 0 10	178 0 0	496 13 4		
Ganges Embankment sub-golas		15,000 0 0	14,626 0 0	.....	5 6 0	.....	9,007 37 15	9,010 23 12	
Total		700 56 9	3,171 2 10	7,760 11 5	17,892 20 8	29,835 37 6		

* Of this 515 maunds were received from Tajpore gola.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Golas of the Hajepore Sub-Division for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

Names of Circles.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allot- ment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transfer- red to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Total.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By ad- vances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.		
				Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Hajepore	24th July 1874.	50,000	8,535 31 12	327 27 12	487 51 8	1,847 20 0	101 16 4	2,765 23 8	
Mahna		2,850 9 0	198 9 0	2,088 31 54	2,807 0 54				
Lalgaung		5,545 0 0	185 29 0	1,344 39 11	405 37 5	1,934 36 0			
Shahpore		15,000 20 0	271 28 0	2,497 0 0	936 27 8	3,465 15 8			
Sarsal		6,000 0 0	68 7 11	41 25 12	1,792 19 12	497 33 2	2,400 9 5		
Rhatowia		.....	247 17 0	1,292 24 12	855 6 12	1,865 16 8		
Karhari		4,500 0 0	622 15 0	193 20 12	1,114 8 0	91 11 4	3,024 13 0		
Total		.....	41,500 30 12	1,018 20 7	1,729 4 0	9,861 2 8	3,077 2 114	19,625 30 69

* Not furnished.

MOZULFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.
Statement of Grain allotted, stored, and consumed for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain consumed during ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain consumed during ensuing fortnight.	Remarks.
				By public purchase in taluqas.	By grain distributed in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment of interest on loans.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	
Mozulferpoore Kanbaili gola.	25th July		99,421 20 0	12,015 15 0	448 10 0		(a) 1,624 38 0	11,201 24 0			
" " Opium gola.	25th "	2,849 78	1,55,577 20 0	25,650 20 0			6 111 0 0	25,771 20 0	38,000 0 0		(c) By the Executive Engineer.
Ramipore gola.	25th "		3,600 0 0		(d) 184 34 0		(a) 515 7 0	567 1 0			(d) By the Executive Engineer.
Sudder circle.	25th "			6,322 9 0	981 27 0	14,735 13 0	25,405 11 0	40,727 20 0			
Chajun "	25th "			1,058 13 0	1,592 31 0	3,853 7 0	3,272 29 0	8,555 3 0			
Other "	25th "	10,000		35,072 25 0	330 25 0	6,706 29 0	8,912 29 0	16,331 31 0			
Kuttra "	25th "	37,514	26,211 17 0	9,500 21 0	3,559 3 0	7,870 26 0	7,849 25 0	22,500 0 0	50,000 0 0		
Torkee "	25th "	26,848	26,457 13 0	2,659 24 0	334 9 0	2,140 25 0	7,777 3 0	12,101 21 0			
Beland "	25th "	43,578	29,025 30 0	(f) 2,176 23 0	1,892 23 0	10,633 20 0	1,898 31 0	25,109 18 0			
Bakhand "	25th "	46,000	21,705 0 0	7,614 37 0	1,088 13 0	3,659 15 0	3,379 1 0	10,526 25 0			(b) Sub-branch fees not received.
Kantree "	25th "	15,000	17,476 0 0	8,709 30 0	105 9 0	2,651 25 0	10,517 11 0	17,258 39 0	10,000 0 0		
Kerhy out-suck "	25th "	10,000	10,000 0 0	1,104 17 0	174 3 0	2,654 4 0	3,145 19 0	7,304 3 0			
Buripore circle.	25th "	15,000	53,128 25 0	4,212 19 0	242 25 0	10,067 19 0	4,362 14 0	18,904 37 0			
Bakliganga "	25th "	44,423	33,323 6 0	3,123 27 0	706 16 0	2,123 23 0	5,012 30 0	11,919 25 0	13,000 0 0		(c) By the Executive Engineer.
Dewri "	25th "	15,000	14,792 34 0	(e) 2,012 84 0	1,129 33 0	1,737 9 0	7,709 11 0	11,259 36 0			
Barwa "	25th "	15,000	50,003 36 0	7,002 15 0	2,025 1 0	7,253 14 0	3,738 37 0	26,250 7 0			(c) By the Executive Engineer.
Jainipore "	25th "	10,000	16,459 0 0	1,028 31 0	237 9 0	2,754 21 0	5,045 2 0	10,319 24 0			
Calguttie "	25th "	25,000	15,127 20 0	4,659 30 0	1,000 0 0	4,619 13 0	254 4 0	10,030 0 0	10,000 0 0		(d) Return from 4 sub-branches not received.
Total		6,26,334	5,20,041 16 0	1,80,740 37 0	10,450 4 0	57,747 33 0	94,759 50 0	2,58,324 24 0	50,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	

* This has been entered from the quantity now coming to the Oplum Gola gola.

Statement of Charitable Relief for the Mozambique Sub-district for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Charitable Relief of Tappore Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING.				AVERAGE DAILY.	
	Cotton.	Palwa.	Bamboo.	Cloth.	Cooked.	Uncooked.
Poonah ...	183	18	...	54	15	18
Harsingpur ...	48	...	...	...	...	708
Bhoier ...	213	48	4	...	14	282
Narkai ...	45	...	...	...	...	230
Shalpurandi ...	1,040	140	...	194	46	393
Rahisapore ...	183	12	...	...	...	681
Jambha ...	4	...	...	...	...	187
Arangan ...	691	...	...	66	20	360
Tappore ...	730	...	...	48	...	465
Dalanganeral ...	67	2	...	9	...	184
Sitwaripore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,263	220	4	411	95	3,470

C. F. WORSLEY,
Collector.

No. 979F, dated Durbhunga, the 27th July 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner, Durbhunga.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. The fine weather of the past fortnight has been most favorable to agriculture. The rainfall has not been excessive, but there have been occasional heavy showers. In Mudhoo-bunnee the low lands have been largely sown and the high lands weeded, and the bhadoi crops are fast approaching maturity. Cultivators are everywhere busy on their fields, and relief works are regarded as no longer affording attractions to any but women and children, except in a few localities where a superabundance of labor, as compared with the cultivable area, has led to the coolies remaining on the works. The Magistrate reports that the sowings, so far from being thinner as was anticipated in consequence of apprehensions of shortness of seed, have been on a more extensive scale than usual. He writes—

"The harvest prospects are most excellent, although there have been some losses in the lower lands from the earlier heavy rains: transplanting is still being completed. The bhadoi crops are said to be secure from further injury. Murwa, the (staple) food-crop of the country, is reported as especially good. Makai, sama, and some places even murwa, are already ripening, and fit for cutting.

"From Kachra Mr. Magrath reports the accounts are not so reassuring. The crops in the high lands are flourishing, and transplantation is nearly over; but much destruction has been caused by floods in the low lands of the Jernil pergunnah, and it has been calculated that as much as 2 annas of the murwa crop has been destroyed. This, however, is not an exceptional calamity. The crops in these low lands are destroyed by floods in most years; they are only sown in the chance of their escaping and yielding a handsome return to compensate for the losses of other seasons, and the cultivator never depends upon those crops alone. If the floods subside resowings will be attempted.

"From Umgaon reports came that the crops are extremely good, and that there is every prospect of the best bhadoi outturn known for years. Murwa, it is stated, will be ready for cutting in a few days. The overflow of the Kumla has slightly damaged it here and there. On the other hand, however, there is a particularly large and fine stretch of it along the Kumla from below Silanath as far as Deodha.

"In Bhukwa the weather has been favorable for the transplanting of paddy.

"In Jhanjharpore the crops seem to be generally excellent, and cultivation to have made good progress. Another week's fine weather, it is reported, will allow the whole of the Rewan sub-circle to be cultivated; and as the greater part of the fields have been cultivated before the commencement of the agricultural season called the *gokh nischattr*, the people are very sanguine of a full outturn. Of the lands belonging to the extensive village Mehrathpore, only 75 beghas remain to be cultivated. In Futtehpoore the murwa will, in many fields, reach maturity in a week or ten days.

"In Motipore the murwa has almost all been transplanted, together with a considerable quantity of rice. The janera and murwa, it is reported, will be most excellent, and the rice lately sown expected to succeed. The area under cultivation, Mr. Williams believes, is fully equal to that in other years, while in some villages he states it is greater. He knows no tract where cultivation is not being rapidly pushed forward except the low country to the north-east of Dugjuri, where there is still so much water that he fears a considerable area must remain uncultivated this year. The heavy rainfall noticed in my last narrative did injury in parts of

Motipore. The rice in the low lands suffered from floods. This occurred especially in Dooma, Paree, Audhra, Bijai, Haidarpore, and Hurari.

2. *Poppre*.—Sowings completed some time ago; planting nearly finished; prospects of harvest admitted by cultivators to be all that could be wished; sowings no thinner than usual; present crops unusually thick. The present fine weather has been most welcome. The murwa crop was at one time endangered by excessive soaking, but it has now been weeded, and has recovered its healthy condition. Here and there fields both of murwa and keoni are almost ready for cutting.

3. *Naraya*.—This fine weather, Mr. Mosley reports, has done a great deal of good; fields have been weeded, and whole tracts of country planted out. Indian-corn is here ripening; murwa in several localities is already ripe, and the general crops will be ready in this sub-division in about 20 days.

4. The narrative for the Durbhunga Sub-division shows that the heavy downpour of 15½ inches between the 3rd and the 10th had an injurious effect upon the crops, while the lower lands were altogether swamped. The Bagmuttee and Kumla overflowed their banks, and some 20 square miles of country were submerged; but the break in the weather has wrought lately a great change. Mr. MacDonnell, who has run over all his circles, reports the bhadoi crop to be excellent. In place of the broadcast dhan, which was submerged and destroyed, transplanted rice has been placed, and there is every prospect of an abundant rice harvest.

Mr. Tripe, an old resident in this district, expresses an opinion that the present bhadoi crop is the finest he has seen for thirty-two years.

5. *Rainfall*.—The following table shows the rainfall:—

Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	...	3.38 inches.
Bhukwa	...	...	...	...	6.45 "
Motipore	...	...	...	...	3.90 "
Jhagharpore	...	...	...	...	3.35 "
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	3.50 "
Poppre	...	...	...	...	4.7 "
Naraya	...	...	...	...	5.05 "

6. *Price-current for the fortnight ending 22nd July 1874.*

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Indian-corn.	Millet.	Gram.	REMARKS.
Mudhoobunnee	14	16	11	13	16	20	• Government grains.
Andramut	14	24	16	23	21	16	
Khujowlee	16	20	15	20	20	20	
Naraya	11	14½	16½	16	13	12	† Government grains.
Durbhunga	11½	19½	10	17½	...	16	Murwa of last year 16 seers.
Rosserah	...	19	12	...	19	18	
Poppre	...	...	...	...	...	...
Setamurhee	14	16	16½	17½	17½	18	‡ Government rice.

7. *Public health*.—Public health continues good. In the Setamurhee Sub-division, fever is reported as prevalent and there have been some deaths. Dr. Williams, writing of the Mudhoobunnee circle, reports:—

"I find the state of health of the people satisfactory. A great improvement has taken place in their condition. On a cursory examination one might say that but few were otherwise than healthy, but on examining a number of cases I find a proportion of from 7 to 21 per cent. to be anemic. The people appear to have received a certain amount of flesh and fat, which they had lost, though their blood has not yet recovered its proper healthy state."

8. The following percentages, mostly of women, are given:—

		Examined.	Anemic.	Percentage.
Bhukwa	Women	102	19	18.67
Ditto	Children	75	11	14.66
Lachait	Women	65	14	21.53
Ditto	Children	40	7	7.5
Deodha	Women	223	17	7.62
Hurlakes	Ditto	50	9	18
Ditto	Men	39	8	20.51
Kachra	Ditto	89	9	10.11

The greater part of those examined at Ladania were Nepalese. The Bhukwa figures were of persons receiving cooked-food, several of whom were from Nepal, and not of persons in ordinary health.

At Kachra, which is some 17 miles south of the frontier, 10 per cent. were anemic.

9. In the Russunpore circle of the Durbhunga Sub-division, a few cases of sporadic cholera have been reported. In Poopree, small-pox showed itself in Cheront and Parihar.

24. *Relief works.*—In Mudhoobunnee the numbers on relief works have dwindled down to the number 17,885, and consists principally of women and children. A portion of men retained are skilled workmen, engaged in building golas, bridges, &c. &c.; there are still some persons employed in petty village relief works, such as construction of village paths. Tokens are found to answer conveniently as a medium of payment, people readily take and exchange them for grain.

For the amount of grain expended in payment of relief works vide paragraph 11.

10. The following statement shows the number of relief laborers in the three sub-divisions:—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	PUBLIC WORKS.		CIRCLE OFFICERS.		CHIEF OF WARDS.	
		Task.	Daily.	Task.	Daily.	Task.	Daily.
Sectamurine	8,935	2,260	.....	1,269	5,407	.....	.....
Poopree	1,280	683	.....	.....	665	72	.....
Mudhoobunnee	17,885	7,889	6,590	1,021	2,172	.....	.....
Naraya	6,813	.....	275	2,009	2,132	140	458
Durbhunga	3,005	1,867	.....	1,000	.....	.....	432
Haller	6,288	1,143	.....	5,045	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	44,577	19,536	6,864	13,139	10,316	212	890

11. Amount of grain expended in payment of labor:—

CIRCLES.	Up to last return.	During fortnight.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Norunga	299	137	429	In the returns from the circles, totals only are included of all grains, no distinction being made between "rice" and "other grains."
Parihar	1,111	339	1,454	
Nooroud	3,813	130	4,043	
Cheront	2,162	686	2,848	
Poopree	1,690	384	1,974	
Bongong	406	111	517	
Sivnagar	1,716	853	2,609	
Jahy	6,230	1,718	6,948	
Total	18,410	4,459	20,862	
Durbhunga	Given in pre-vious statement.	429	.....
Mahomedpore		404	.....
Hygialat		2,877	.....
Kannugger		854	.....
Bhandal		1,000	.....
Leyra		1,283	.....
Total	18,041	6,981	25,022	
Belar	1,312	
Lusowta	.....	1,437	.....
Hirree	.....	1,116	.....
Russunpore	.....	487	.....
Gengchiar	.....	2,800	.....
Singha	.....	1,653	.....
Total	34,327	8,004	42,331	
Mudhoobunnee	24,835	12,215	37,050	
Poopree	10,111	4,789	14,904	
Naraya	11,856	11,856	
Total	1,58,014	

STATE OF PRIVATE GRAIN STORES.

12. The Government rice is the only cheap rice procurable in the market at Parihar: early murwa has appeared in small quantities in one or two haunts, but the average selling price in the Poopree Sub-division is still 13 seers. South of Durbhunga murwa has fallen as low as 20 seers, and it is expected will soon fall still lower as the new crop comes into the market.

RELIEF UNDER HEADINGS B, C, D.

13. Large quantities of grain have been given away during the fortnight to persons belonging to the higher castes either as gifts or loans re-payable at pleasure. In some places the Brahmins refused these gifts till the gift was associated with the word paincha, i.e., a loan without security. 8,000 maunds have in one circle alone been advanced to 1,431

high caste families comprising 10,864 persons. In the same circle 1,619 maunds have been advanced to 214 low caste families containing 1,006 persons. Amongst the high caste recipients are 22 pundits well known in native society. In the Bhukwa circle 5,293 maunds have been distributed among 1,727 heads of families. In Motipore, Jhanjhpore, Kachra, and Umgaou, similar measures have been taken to relieve distressed families.

14. *Storage of Grain.*

Names of Circles.	Allotment.	Stored.	REMARKS
Durbhunga	1,10,000	1,17,569	* Approximately a large quantity transferred to Mudhoobunnee from surplus delivered.
Mahomedpore	1,72,000	1,47,114	
Hajghaut	1,46,000	1,34,878	
Warrisinggor	1,00,000	97,168	
Dandhar	85,000	68,836	
Lohra	64,000	54,000*	
Total	6,67,000	6,08,568	
Dosowta	2,14,000	1,77,523	
Gungda	1,82,000	1,41,184	
Kohar	2,08,000	1,83,864	
Singha	84,000	75,946	
Hirnee	64,000	64,546	
Hussunpore	34,000	37,934	
Total	7,36,000	6,80,997	
Grand Total	14,03,000	12,90,565	

The following statement shows the allotments and receipts in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division:—

Mudhoobunnee	1,20,000	1,08,620
Pundowl	75,000	70,333
Kewan	40,000	40,043
Rudhpore	75,000	74,675
Basdepore	85,000	60,985
Jhanjhpore	1,30,000	1,00,525
Sarso	60,000	56,015
Khajowh	1,10,000	1,02,241
Ladina	60,000	47,288
Komaha	50,000	36,947
Kanach	40,000	49,110
Sidhap Kohan ... ..	...	11,020
Hurlakee	48,000	30,536
Phat	43,000	30,350
Doodha	44,000	30,250
Bempatte	1,10,000	1,08,460
Palei	60,000	45,161
Arer	20,000	13,686
Total	11,60,000	10,04,804

15. *Grain Expenditure.*—The usual statements are annexed. In the Poopree and Seatamurhee Sub-divisions there has been an expenditure of 4,02,515 maunds, leaving a balance of 4,31,496, of which a portion has been transferred to Mozafferpore; and a second transfer is being made to the northern golas in Mudhoobunnee, which sub-division has already consumed 4,94,219 out of 10,04,804, leaving an unexpended balance of 5,10,585. Durbhunga and Hathee have expended 6,19,103, leaving a balance, less wastage, of 6,71,459. Some further transfers have become necessary, thus: 20,000 must be sent to Singha from Hathee, 10,000 to Hussunpore, and 12,000 to Dosowta.

Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Poopree Sub-division for the Fortnight ending the 24th July 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Total.
		By sale to laborers.	By sale to public.	Gratuitous distribution.	Advances.	Payments in kind.	
Nemanga	24th July ...	3,876	416	732	480	5,484	5,484
Parthar		8,750	1,044	1,120	1,490	12,398	12,398
Seatamur		12,210	1,570	3,564	4,244	21,588	21,588
Gumast		10,722	1,855	18,701	2,414	29,692	29,692
Poopree		7,220	312	3,400	1,074	12,006	12,006
Bansong		5,113	480	3,427	517	9,537	9,537
Bewlingar		10,706	674	11,637	2,059	25,176	25,176
Jauy		31,110	3,485	15,761	8,344	58,699	58,699
Total		90,765	10,406	55,863	20,594*	1,27,612	

* The figures for payments in kind include issues to Public Works Department.

Storage and Consumption of Grain in Seetamurhee Sub-division for the Fortnight ending the 24th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total received up to date.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to laborers.	By sale to public.	Grants for distribution.	Advances.	Payments in kind.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Seetamurhee	23rd July		1,048	7,061	957	17,390	2,412	31,723	10,000
Punchore	23rd		813	754	182	298	1,076	3,123	500
Dumra	23rd	1,16,711	823	828	990	2,590	344	3,997	10,000
Garia	23rd		512	1,022	637	2,532	1,173	6,856	2,000
Rajapatty	23rd		182	384	356	1,198	361	2,679	500
Bahnaha	23rd		365	267	333	3,900	953	5,851	3,000
Sheshur	23rd	66,173	2,808	11,894	4,977	9,063	5,120	33,971	8,000
Murpah	23rd	32,804	1,008	6,650	1,404	10,229	5,783	25,054	5,000
Bhagwanpore	23rd	40,354	840	6,571	1,398	6,900	2,908	17,917	6,000
Amwah	23rd	49,485	307	10,166	2,749	12,276	2,350	27,928	4,000
Saidpore	23rd	30,046	2,831	8,035	1,311	6,172	44	18,433	5,000
Bhootree	23rd	61,679	1,040	7,600	1,970	15,022	4,132	29,764	5,000
Dynachprah	23rd	66,967	1,978	3,137	1,061	3,372	361	6,794	5,000
Balah	23rd	16,316	500	4,462	931	2,640	803	9,235	2,000
Total		445,600	16,229	69,175	18,640	93,840	27,305	2,34,703	69,000

No. 9.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain up to Fortnight ending the 22nd July 1874.

Number	NAMES OF OFFICERS	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain received up to date.	By sale.	By requisition of Government in any shape.	Advanced to private parties for other objects.	Advanced to Government by various means.	Paid in kind by other officers.	Paid in kind Works Department officers.	In exchange for seed.	Given to transport officers.	By loss or wastage.	Total.
			Mds.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
1	Maddoorbuss	18th July	2,35,000	2,17,000 38 9	1,81,241 9 11	7,261 34 4	5,767 28 5	5,139 28 6	4,244 21 11	2,172 2 5	...	798 37 6	...	1,21,770 6 10
2	Moolpore	16th "	1,00,000	1,51,000 25 1	58,129 6 12	5,238 29 11	5,968 21 10	274 38 8	4,904 46 12	5,461 13 4	...	...	...	22,009 28 10
3	Jangharpore	16th "	1,00,000	1,57,140 0 0	61,311 9 2	4,353 22 13	6,090 25 10	...	5,239 14 4	1,127 17 9	211 15 8	7 6 0	661 25 6	77,261 28 12
4	Bhokra	16th "	5,00,000	5,46,877 30 0	79,264 6 2	11,640 24 9	4,297 26 2	5,453 29 9	725 25 11	4,390 27 13	469 24 9	350 10 2	9,279 25 2	1,13,264 3 7
5	Umson	17th "	1,25,000	91,129 0 0	46,600 38 0	3,264 28 0	5,617 27 7	...	5,815 25 10	331 0 2	...	...	...	28,775 28 12
6	Kachra	16th "	1,00,000	1,07,257 0 0	48,554 25 10	4,095 11 9	5,025 4 10	...	7,644 1 5	2,746 25 6	...	...	...	62,668 0 8
	Total		11,00,000	10,64,819 8 10	3,06,343 10 2	85,874 21 5	90,893 7 12	11,090 28 6	23,879 4 10	12,171 23 5	661 0 1	1,105 7 8	10,241 23 10	4,94,210 28 11

Fortnightly Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain exclusive of Government grain transferred to other sub-division.			TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						SALE PROCEEDS.		Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	By sale to public or to laborers.	By distribution in kind to any shape.	By advances to 1874.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Issued to Transport Department as follows.	Total.	Realised.	Outstanding.	
Durbhunga	18th July 1874	1,19,000	1,17,500	40,181	12,907	8,580	3,758	...	74,814	1,31,008 0 11	15,000 0 0	8,000		
Mahomedpore	17th ditto	1,73,000	1,57,114	60,031	11,907	18,097	4,373	1,079	95,176	1,87,160 16 6	3,742 0 0	10,000		
Hingant	17th ditto	1,46,000	1,24,573	20,829	14,419	20,087	8,102	940	74,080	80,973 8 1	...	12,000		
Waridnagar	17th ditto	1,40,000	97,069	17,070	7,931	9,989	4,170	28	39,338	61,507 11 2	243 9 8	8,000		
Bendhar	18th ditto	85,000	68,835	6,804	8,100	5,325	3,250	19	23,678	17,555 7 2	280 0 0	4,000		
Lohra	17th ditto	54,000	54,000	4,879	6,810	8,222	9,973	1,178	34,091	14,437 10 41	391 6 3	5,000		
Total for Durbhunga Relief Sub-division.		6,67,000	6,19,265	1,64,089	65,463	70,710	29,712	3,244	3,20,778	4,51,553 5 21	10,137 14 11	47,000		
Dooarsa	18th July 1874	2,11,000	1,77,593	29,417	20,861	18,754	6,308	...	79,448	83,057 3 1	273 5 4	14,000		
Orugda	17th ditto	1,32,000	1,41,184	19,800	22,240	4,921	8,806	...	49,113	30,816 0 0	408 0 0	10,000		
Todar	18th ditto	2,08,000	1,83,804	14,495	20,978	4,903	6,423	...	46,708	Not given	...	10,000		
Singha	17th ditto	84,000	75,948	19,338	28,833	6,088	9,187	141	51,534	35,289 0 0	814 0 0	6,500		
Hirni	17th ditto	64,000	61,616	2,736	14,781	10,452	6,489	...	81,989	7,759 0 0	610 0 0	4,500		
Huempore	16th ditto	31,000	37,034	9,443	15,413	1,890	3,233	...	29,034	Not given	...	4,000		
Total for Harbow Relief Sub-division.		7,56,000	6,90,997	91,022	1,21,130	43,944	40,613	141	2,88,305	1,69,701 2 1	9,085 6 4	51,000		
Grand Total		14,03,000	12,80,262	2,55,111	1,87,593	1,14,858	67,354	3,385	6,10,103	8,20,254 7 31	91,833 4 3	98,000		

16. *Statement showing the Grain Advances to Cultivators and others.*

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The following statement gives the numbers at present on charitable relief as taken from the latest reports :—

* Since the date of the above reports, the numbers have increased in the sub-division to 32,977 in villages and 1,221 in poor-houses.

† The tendency in these circles is decrease of numbers on charitable relief.

NARAYA SUB-DIVISION.

	Village relief.	Poor-houses.
Naraya ...	2,395	...
Mahadomut ...	2,253	...
Kant Patrahee ...	1,886	...
West " ...	1,725	...
Porogehur ...	18,931	...
Mudeypore ...	2,965	...
Total ...	30,195	...
Durbhunga ...	8,119	157
Mahomedpore ...	3,964	42
Hyaghsut ...	8,082	...
Warisnuggur ...	6,473	34
Bandhar ...	2,143	...
Leyra ...	4,109	...
Total ...	32,911	233
Dasowta ...	24,000	96
Rohar ...	13,697	26
Gungdab ...	16,307	38
Hernec ...	13,471	...
Singhia ...	15,652	137
Hussunpore ...	9,473	141
Total ...	91,300	438
Grand total of Durbhunga ...	124,211	671
Dyne Chuprah ...	940	...
Belahce ...	340	4
Doomra ...	206	...
Garha ...	116	...
Batnahah ...	264	...
Seetamarhee ...	405	20
Panchour ...	295	...
Bhugwanpore ...	526	...
Shower ...	2,000	12
Murpa ...	1,537	10
Holahce ...	2,729	61
Sydepore ...	500	...
Ragoputtee ...	207	...
Amwa ...	1,759	11
Total ...	11,844	113

Comparative Statement between the Figures in the Last and Present Fortnightly.

	Past fortnightly.	Present fortnightly.
Mudhoobunnee ...	23,318	29,728
Poopree ...	7,615	8,244
Seetamarhee ...	13,259	11,955
Naraya ...	19,021	30,189
Durbhunga, Hathce ...	133,941	124,822
Grand total ...	197,154	204,938

These figures show an increase in Mudhoobunnee and Poopree, and decrease in Seetamarhee and Durbhunga.

18. G.—Financial Result up to 22nd July 1874.

Heads of accounts chargeable.	Total expended up to last narrative.	Expenditure in the fortnight under report.	Total expenditure up to date.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies ...	41,440 6 6	5,544 2 10	46,984 8 4
Package and incidentals ...	2,706 7 0	...	2,706 7 0
Stores, including building and repairs ...	10,373 13 1	230 0 0	10,473 13 1
Grants-in-aid for charitable relief ...	5,845 9 0	145 2 0	5,990 11 0
Miscellaneous ...	26,962 14 3	191 5 7	27,154 1 0
Purchase of grain by Government ...	650 0 0	9,100 0 0	9,750 0 0
Transport of Government grain ...	90,735 0 0	...	90,735 0 0
Advance to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	18,645 8 9	4,400 0 0	23,045 8 9
Advance to treasurers for purchase of grain ...	9,353 3 4	65,283 13 11	74,636 16 5
Permanent of fence ...	9,231 10 4	4,964 6 0	14,195 16 4
Village works or loans under Land Improvement Act ...	...	...	...
District road fund or public works ...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,43,115 4 10	1,07,338 12 4	81,60,344 1 3

N.B.—A separate statement showing receipts will be forwarded shortly.

• The former figures were incomplete.

MODHOOBUNNEE SUB-DIVISION,
The 23rd July 1874.

H. GILLON, C.S.,
Sub-Divisional Officer.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS, DURGUNGA.

For the fortnight ending 17th July 1874.

ITEMS.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.	Expenditure in the fortnight under report.	Total expenditure up to date.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies ...	90,999 7 6	30,012 0 3	1,16,861 7 9	
Compensation to Railway Companies ...	...	...	...
Package and incidentals ...	...	...	...
Storage ...	22,668 11 9	6 0 0	22,674 11 9	
Charitable relief ...	3,41,744 5 6	1,000 0 0	3,42,744 5 6	
Public works ...	8,60,675 1 3	49,500 9 2(a)	9,30,175 10 5	(a) Cheques from Executive Engineer. Rs. 20,000 were paid in grain tokens.
Miscellaneous ...	1,09,821 4 0	50,067 15 3(b)	1,59,909 3 3	(b) Rs. 50,000 were paid in grain tokens.
Purchase of grain by Government ...	5,823 6 3	...	5,823 6 3	
Transport of Government grain ...	12,30,273 6 1	1,00,467 15 8(c)	13,30,740 3 9	(c) Rs. 100 were paid in grain tokens.
Advances to trustworthy residents ...	62,300 0 0	...	62,300 0 0	
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	2,350 0 0	...	2,350 0 0	
Loans to municipalities and transports ...	...	...	...
Loans under Land Improvement Act ...	81,761 4 10	...	81,761 4 10	
	77,83,084 13 8	2,27,074 8 6	80,11,350 5 6	

Receipts.

Items.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
Sale proceeds of Government grain up to 21st July 1874—	
Sectamurhee ...	1,56,229 9 4
Poopree ...	85,047 0 11
	2,41,276 10 3
Receipts other than gola ...	2,404 13 9
Total	2,43,681 8 0

Disbursements.

Items.	Expenditure as shown in the last narrative.	Expenditure during the fort- night.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, establishments, &c. ...	15,860 7 3	3,566 6 6	24,426 13 9
Package and incidentals ...	1,327 13 3	...	1,327 13 3
Storage, including building and repairs ...	15,048 14 6	...	15,048 14 6
Charitable relief ...	53,583 11 4	...	53,583 11 4
Public Works ...	3,32,115 9 2	...	3,32,115 9 2
Miscellaneous ...	1,17,955 10 9	5,000 0 0	1,22,955 10 9
Transport of Government grain ...	1,07,432 8 4	3,158 8 9	1,10,590 15 1
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	5,789 1 6	...	5,789 1 6
Advances to traders ...	12,475 0 0	...	12,475 0 0
Ditto to zemindars to help ryots...	33,725 0 0	...	33,725 0 0
Loans for land improvement ...	19,260 0 0	...	19,260 0 0
Advances to ryots ...	1,100 0 0	...	1,100 0 0
Purchase of bullocks ...	36,060 0 0	...	36,060 0 0
Total	7,50,733 12 1	16,724 13 3	7,67,458 9 4

C. T. METCALVE,

Additional Commissioner, Durgunga.

N. O. REILLY,

Sub-Divisional Officer.

C.

Annual Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Muthaboonne during the 14 days ending Thursday, the 10th July 1874.

Serial Number.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			Rate of food grain per rupee.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	At what rate the work.		
1	Misnore and Kottore road	11	7,545	2,319	1,899	11,763	664	347	132	843	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number employed on the last day, the 10th July 1874.	
2	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
3	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 4,511 4,594 1,625 10,730	
4	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
5	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	
6	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number of men employed during the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.	
7	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
8	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072	
9	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
10	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	
11	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number of men employed during the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.	
12	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
13	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072	
14	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
15	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	
16	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number of men employed during the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.	
17	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
18	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072	
19	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
20	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	
21	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number of men employed during the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.	
22	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
23	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072	
24	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
25	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	
26	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number of men employed during the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.	
27	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
28	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072	
29	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
30	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	
31	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number of men employed during the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.	
32	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
33	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072	
34	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
35	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	
36	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number of men employed during the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.	
37	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
38	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072	
39	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
40	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	
41	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number of men employed during the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.	
42	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
43	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072	
44	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
45	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	
46	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total number of men employed during the Fortnight ending 10th July 1874.	
47	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Men. Women. Children. Total.	
48	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072	
49	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716	
50	Misnore and Kottore road	11	1,841	2,319	294	4,454	135	220	18	373	Daily, C. D and C.	Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023	

Total number employed on the last day, the 10th July 1874.

Men. Women. Children. Total.

Contract labor 4,511 4,594 1,625 10,730

July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716

Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023

Total number of men employed during the fortnight ending 10th July 1874.

Men. Women. Children. Total.

Contract labor 32,992 41,059 16,425 11,072

July 2,629 2,538 549 5,716

Total 6,371 6,660 1,992 15,023

Amount expended during the fortnight ending 10th July 1874.

Rs. As. P.

Paid in cash by others 17,497 0 0

" in cash 1,019 1 11

Total 18,516 1 11

Sailment showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Indianapolis under the charge of Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R.E., Executive Engineer, during the week ending Thursday, the 10th July 1874.

NAME OF PERSON.	10TH FRIDAY.			11TH SATURDAY.			12TH SUNDAY.			13TH MONDAY.			14TH TUESDAY.			15TH WEDNESDAY.			16TH THURSDAY.			TOTAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1. Wines and Midgley	470	287	187	469	286	186	469	286	186	469	286	186	469	286	186	469	286	186	469	286	186	469	286	186
2. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
3. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
4. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
5. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
6. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
7. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
8. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
9. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
10. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
11. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
12. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
13. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
14. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
15. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
16. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
17. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
18. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
19. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
20. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
21. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
22. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
23. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
24. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
25. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
26. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
27. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
28. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
29. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
30. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
31. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
32. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
33. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
34. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
35. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
36. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
37. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
38. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
39. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
40. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
41. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
42. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
43. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
44. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
45. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
46. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
47. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
48. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
49. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
50. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
51. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
52. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
53. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
54. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
55. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
56. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300	100	200	300
57. J. H. H. and M. H. H.	100																							

KALLY PROSONO MOSUMDAR,
Persl. Asst. for Executive Engineer.

No. 5836F, dated Sarun, the 31st July 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his Circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.—While private importation of grain has continued to fall off in the Sewan sub-division, the imports in the sudder sub-division are shown to have still further increased during the past fortnight. The supplies from the Shahabad dearaha have materially contributed to these latter imports, but the importations from Oudh still also keep up well. The supplies in the bazars in the north and centre of the district are reported to be deficient, and sales of Government grain to the public have been recently sanctioned, if found necessary. The imports into the district by means of private trade during the last eight months have amounted to nearly 15 lakhs of maunds, and it is very evident that, but for private trade and the importations of Government grain, there would already have been an absolute deficiency in the food-supply of the whole population for a period of upwards of two months, taking the consumption at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ a seer per head. This seems a sufficient answer to those who deem the allotment of Government grain to have been excessive, as in the face of the general deficiency in the food-supply in other parts of the country also, it would clearly have been imprudent to rely on private trade.

2. During the past fortnight the imports mainly into the sudder sub-division were, at Chupra, 10,900 maunds, of which 4,000 maunds were rice; at Revelgunge 39,999 maunds, of which 2,100 maunds only were rice; at Dooreegunge 8,173 maunds, of which 4,200 maunds were rice; at Panapore 81 maunds, and at Roopan Chap (in the Burrowlea thana of the Sewan sub-division) 141 maunds. The rice principally came from Dacca, but of the other imports 16,400 maunds were from Shahabad, and all the rest from Oudh. The exports to Tirboot and Chumparun amounted to 837 and 434 maunds respectively.

3. Regarding the Chupra sub-division, Major Jackson reports as follows:—

"There is still no lack of supply of food-grains at the principal marts. Grain of all kinds keeps coming in by river carriage both from up and down country, and distribution goes on by local conveyance to different parts of the district. Partial cessations of heavy rainfall have rendered the roads comparatively passable, and so facilitated the transport."

4. Of the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

"In the neighbourhood of the Rangurh circle, supplies in the bazar are scarce. The same is the case as regards Chainpore circle. These two circles are badly off as far as bazar supplies go.

"The bazars are better supplied in the direction of Revelgunge and Maharajgunge. I think that supplies are equal to the demand in most places because the demands themselves are very slight.

"The ryots, however, do not depend on bazar supplies for their existence, because grain advances are being made rapidly. I am anxiously looking forward to the arrival of further supplies to complete advances."

5. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, reports as follows:—

"I have received weekly reports from 17 bazars, and nowhere is scarcity of supply mentioned. The supply seems fully equal to the purchasing powers of the people; prices everywhere are nearly stationary. The rates prevailing per rupee are as follow:—

	Seers.	Seers.		Seers.	Seers.
Common rice from	11	to 13	Barley	"	14 to 20
Wheat	"	14 to 19	Jaukerao	"	18 to 21
Cheena	"	14 to 20	Jauera	"	17½ to 20
Jauhanta	"	14 to 19½	Makai	"	16 to 20
Azhur	"	20 to 23	Pena	"	30 0
			Urid	"	17 0

"The higher rates are in the bazars along the north of the sub-division."

6. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

"There is no deficiency of supplies in the bazars, but private importation of grain from other districts continues to decrease. During the fortnight under report the importations amounted to 6,842 maunds of grain of different sorts, principally wheat, rice, and barley. The reason assigned by traders and others for this great falling off in importations is the same as that noted by me in my last fortnightly report, namely, that the large quantity of Government grain that is being given out in advance to the public is deterring the traders from importing grain at their own risk."

7. The diminution of the demand on the markets caused by the large advances of Government grain must, of course, have affected the importations into Sewan as well as elsewhere; but the fact that the imports still keep up here notwithstanding the large issues from the Government golas, conclusively proves the extensive depletion of local stocks, and demonstrates the necessity that there was for advances of Government grain to the ryots.

8. Concerning the Hutwah estate, Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

"The price of grain in the bazars has risen during the past fortnight. No deficiency of supply has been reported from any quarter."

9. The police, however, report that the supply of grain has fallen short in Kutiya bazar.

10. *Kinds and price of grain selling at the different marts*.—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement.

11. Prices have fallen at Goldengunge, Gurkha, Musbriukh, Pursa, Mirzapore, Burhara, and Roghoonathpore. At all other places prices have risen, or are either stationary or nearly so.

12. *Stock of food in the hands of the people*.—Under this head Major Jackson writes of his sub-division:—

"It is evident, at least in thana Chupra, that the people for the present are not severely pushed. They have not lately been coming in any numbers to apply for assistance as they did at first. This may be due partially to such stocks as they hold having been supplemented by Government advances, partially to the lowering of bazar prices, the coarser grains selling at 21 and 22 seers per rupee, and partially to their time being engaged in agricultural operations now in full swing. Collateral evidences all go to prove that a much greater degree of ease now exists throughout the sub-division."

13. The latter remark hardly applies to the circumstances of the northern portion of the thana, as, to my knowledge, the people in some villages there are and have been for many months simply kept alive by the relief works and the Government advances. At Scaorce, along about a mile of road, there are now congregated some 8,000 people who are forced to remain on the works, even on the bare subsistence wages now given. This is an extensive rice tract where the people are dependent entirely on the one winter crop. These people cannot leave the works until there is sufficient rainfall to admit of the preparation of their lands, now lying unploughed.

14. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre reports as follows under this head:—

"From enquiries made, and judging from the eagerness with which the ryots are asking for their advances, I think that there is but little left in their hands. In several places there are no more stocks at all."

"The Ramgurih Circle Officer reports that in his circle there are numbers of people who have consumed entirely whatever provision of food they had."

"From other circles I learn that the people are better off, but those that have most have enough only for their own wants, and but for Government advances they would be unable to carry on their agricultural operations."

15. And for the Pursa sub-division Mr. Barry writes:—

"The stocks cannot now but be very slender, and, in my opinion, totally inadequate to support the population till the next harvest. Some of the ryots have told me that they still have a maund or two in their houses."

16. The other officers do not notice the subject. From information derived from planters and others, and judging from the indication of prices, there can be no doubt, however, that there is but little private grain in the north and centre of the district, and that not much is done by trade in those parts.

17. *Rainfall and state of the crops*.—There has been but little rain during the fortnight (the registered rainfall here having been only 2.25), and the fine open weather has been of great benefit to the bhadoi crops, the weeding of which has been diligently prosecuted. The crops injured by the excessive rain have recovered to some extent, and though their outturn in parts may prove deficient, there is still every prospect of an abundant harvest on the whole. Rain is, however, much wanted for the aghani rice crop. The rainfall has been very partial in portions of the district. At Dhubowlea, for instance, I hear that there has only been a fall of about 9 inches since the commencement of the rains.

18. The following is Major Jackson's report of the Chupra sub-division:—

"During the past fortnight the heavy rains have held off, and occasional showers have been the rule. This state of the atmosphere has proved very beneficial for the highland crops, which, in the lower grounds, showed symptoms of being drowned had the previous downpours continued. They are now very flourishing. But the look-out for the rice crops is unfavorable. The planting out of the young seedlings is much retarded, though in the swamper lands it is reported to have been carried on to some extent. Generally, however, the ploughing cannot be got on with, and rain is much wanted."

19. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

"During this fortnight there has been very little rain indeed. The cessation of continuous showers of the preceding fortnight was most timely, and the weather has been all that could be desired. Weeding, which was quite prevented during last fortnight, has been carried on everywhere with vigour. The growth of rank vegetation, which was so encouraged by the heavy rains, has greatly diminished with their cessation. To render secure every chance of a fine bhadoi crop, we ought to have showers within the next few days, followed by intervals of sunshine."

"The prospects of a fine bhadoi harvest have well-nigh been ensured, and a little more moisture is needed to accelerate the growth of the plants."

"The weeds which during the rains were choking up the crops have been cleared away almost everywhere."

"The coolies are leaving the roads to do the ordinary field-labor, and it is only from one circle that I received complaints of want of labor."

"The *agahi* or *takhiperze* dhan is in need of more rain; so far it has progressed wonderfully well, but more rain is absolutely needed to render it strong and vigorous.

"The sugarcane has improved very much and promises to yield a good crop."

20. Mr. Barry reports as follows concerning the Pura sub-division:—

"During the fortnight light showers fell on the 16th, 21st, 23rd, and 24th, alternate with sunshine, and there was rather a heavy fall for four hours on the 22nd instant. The other nine days were clear and bright, and the heat was excessive, forming a marked contrast to the previous fortnight.

"This interchange of sunshine and rain is bringing the crops rapidly on.

"Everything is in the best condition, and there is promise of a splendid harvest two to three months hence.

"During the long break of fine weather we have had, the people have swarmed into the fields weeding, so much so as almost to have left the relief-works blank; much good work has been done, yet much remains. The *makai* has thriven wonderfully, and after weeding the plough is being run through it. In many early patches close to villages it is near its full height, and will in a month or less be fit for food, though unripe. This crop generally will be ripe in six weeks or two months, and will afford an abundant supply of food to the people, as it is grown very extensively in this sub-division.

"Next in importance to *makai* came *bladoi*, rice, *kodo*, *sawan*, and *arhur*, all of which are doing well.

"*Murwa* (a very coarse grain) is seen in a good many small patches; it is nearly ripe, and in eight or ten days or less the ears will be full. It is only used by the lower classes, and is grown to a very limited extent, so its effects on the food-supply can be but small.

"*Indigo* has improved greatly under the hot sun, having acquired greater height, color, and brilliancy, a great advance on the stunted and washed out appearance it presented during the previous fortnight. The manufacture commenced here on the 20th instant, and the produce is reported good. The later sowings (or *assori*) are looking very well, now that the grass has been weeded out.

"I have seen a good many fields under water being planted out with rice, but the planting out of the *agahi* rice-fields has not yet become general."

21. Mr. Hudson, in charge of the Mushrukh sub-division, writes:—

"The break that there has been in the rains has quite saved the '*makai*,' and has benefited all the crops; so that I really think that it would be impossible to have conceived a season more favorable than the present for an abundant harvest. There is a lull just now in agricultural labor; but I understand that the great business of transplanting the *agahi* rice crop will commence in about 10 days. Weeding is always to be seen going on here and there, and lately there has been ploughing of the '*makai*.' The indigo crops have not turned out so bad as was anticipated; and in spite of all their forebodings, the planters have now everywhere some manufacture on hand. This employs a large number of laborers certainly, but small in proportion to the enormous laboring population of this district. The first general demand for day labor will be made by the task of planting out the great winter crop of rice; and I would recommend that the relief works, in the Busantpore thanah at any rate, be closed for a week by way of experiment, from about the 4th or 5th of the month. Mr. St. Joseph, in charge of the works, is of opinion that this might be tried without much danger; and every Circle Officer would be prepared to supply food to those who, failing to find employment, were left without the means of self-support."

22. There seems no necessity for incurring the risk of closing the relief works altogether for a period as proposed by Mr. Hudson. The fact that the numbers on the works in his sub-division on the last day of the fortnight under report had decreased by one-half as compared with the mean daily number during the fortnight ending the 27th June, conclusively shows that the people will, as in other parts of the district, leave the works of their own accord when they can get employment elsewhere; while if through the inability of the ryots to hire labor, agriculture is anywhere retarded, Mr. Hudson has the remedy in his own hands under the orders (noticed in the last narrative) for the employment of the relief coolies in agricultural labor, the cost being charged to the villages and individuals concerned and the amount adjusted hereafter in the manner pointed out. The required number of laborers would in such case be told off to each ryot, and the requisite quantity of grain for their support would at the same time be furnished by the Public Works Department official in charge of the particular work from which laborers were so diverted. Every ryot, too, must know what laborers of his village or neighbourhood are employed on the relief works, and if he is willing and able to employ them, any number for whom he applies may be made over to him on the understanding that he will be answerable for their sustenance during the period for which he requires them. I would repeat that I do not apprehend that there will be any difficulty about the people leaving the works of their own accord, provided that they can really get employment in the fields; but in case the work of transplanting should anywhere be hindered through their not doing so, and owing to the ryots themselves not applying for laborers, it should also be the business of the group superintendent to report all such cases, and to furnish lists of those whose labor is needed within their respective groups with a view to such persons being turned off the works under arrangement with the villagers or individual ryots concerned. As the names of all on the works are registered, and they are all employed in gangs, village by village, there can be no difficulty about this.

23. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan makes the following report:—

"There has been very little rain during the fortnight. The entire fall as measured at Sewan was only .86 of an inch.

"The fine weather we have had during the fortnight has enabled the ryots to weed their crops, and the Indian-corn, murwa, tangooni, and other bhadoi crops are now in an excellent and most promising condition. Indian-corn has sprung up several feet with the favorable weather we have had, and it has even in places begun to flower. Murwa and tangooni are in ear, and in some fields have begun to ripen. Aghani paddy is being transplanted, but not to any great extent as yet; as soon as we get heavy rain, the transplantation of this crop will be fully carried out.

"The inundation of the Gunduk mentioned in my last report was entirely on the lands which lie between the embankment and the river. It is a thing that occurs annually, but owing to the earlier setting in of the rains this year, and to the great quantity of rain that fell in June and the beginning of July, the inundation was earlier this year than usual, and consequently did more damage to the crops. The inundation, however, went down very quickly, and owing to this a good portion of the crops have been saved. Villages like Salempore and Hussunpore, which are protected by 'charki bunds' or inner embankments close to the river, suffered very little, and I think it would be a good thing to have 'charki bunds' made all along the river.

"With the assistance of some of the zillahdars of the Opium Department, whose services were kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Tytler, I have had an estimate made out of the damage caused by the flood to the crops in the villages in pergunnah Dangsi, which is the only portion of the inundated tract that lies within this sub-division, the lands in pergunnah Sipah being within the Hutwah sub-division, and those lower down the river in Bussunpore. The accompanying statement shows, as nearly as can be made out without a regular survey, the damage done to the crops in pergunnah Dangsi. Mr. D. N. Reid, who is in charge of the Suddowah relief circle, is making advances in grain, and giving assistance to all who have suffered by the flood."

The following is from Mr. Rattray's report under this head:—

"There have been bright sunny days with passing showers very favorable to the growth of the crops during the past fortnight.

"Owing to the favorable change in the weather weeding has been extensively carried on. Transplanting awaits further showers. Indian-corn promises an excellent crop, and murwa is fast coming to ear. In fact, the state of the crops in general is most hopeful."

24. The statement furnished by Mr. Wright shows only 4,239 beeghas of crops as destroyed by the Gunduk inundation out of an area of 13,651 beeghas submerged, and refers to only 15 villages. Report is awaited from Messrs. Hodgkinson and Hudson as to the damage caused in pergunnahs Sipah and Murhul respectively.

25. Subjoined is Mr. Hodgkinson's report of the rainfall and state of the crops in the Hutwah sub-division:—

Rainfall at Hutwah, 12th to 26th July 1874.

					Inches.
July 16th	...	...	...	...	.29
" 17th	...	...	...	...	.19
" 20th	...	...	...	...	.04
" 22nd	...	...	...	...	.39
" 26th	...	...	...	...	.13
Total					.98

"The condition of the crops could hardly be more satisfactory than it is.

"A good shower of rain is now wanted to enable the transplanting of the dhan to be finished on the higher lands."

26. *Condition of the people.*—There has been no material change in the condition of the people during the past fortnight. It remains what it was; that is to say, the people are supported by the relief works and the Government advances of grain. The zomindars themselves are now, I hear, in many quarters sending in their ryots for Government grain and standing security for them.

27. Under this head Mr. Tonnere reports, regarding the Manjhee sub-division, as follows:—

"I have been able to see more of the ryots during this fortnight, because the exhaustion of their stocks has made them more eager to obtain the Government grain. They go to their centres, and finding no grain there come to my head-quarters.

"Numbers have come to me in this way, and I have been able to judge pretty accurately of their condition. My opinion is that they exhibit signs of having been underfed, and I have seen men who, though young and strong, were decidedly thin.

"In the Rangurh circle nearly the whole of the population is underfed, and cases of emaciation can be seen on going through the country.

"In a good season the ryots store away part of their harvested crop for their own use, and sell the rest.

"Last year the crops were so bad that but little was stored and none was left to be sold. The consequence was that, having consumed their stocks and having no money, the ryots have found themselves without resources, and would have fared very badly but for Government measures taken for their relief.

"The little money some possessed enabled them to buy small quantities of grain at the artificially lowered rates in the bazar, and so to keep body and soul together. It is now that they are pinched, their own grain being consumed and their money spent."

"I said 'artificially lowered rates' because there is no doubt that if the whole population depended on the bazar supplies, even those with money would have found them beyond their reach."

"Here, at Ekma, I see daily numbers of men who can barely be kept from disputing amongst themselves as to who gets helped first."

28. Of the Pura sub-division Mr. Barry writes:—

"The condition of the people is much the same as it was at the date of my last narrative, and I have noticed no marked change; many of the ryots look as if only half-nourished, and many of the coolies on the roads are in a deplorable condition, being quite unable to earn a living at piece-work. They are also unable to obtain remunerative employment at field-work (being rejected for abler men) or they would never consent to remain on bare subsistence wages on the roads. Many of these poor creatures are lame, half-blind, leprous, or infirm through old age or disease. Instead of able-bodied men, boys of 10 or 12 are employed to work with coolies. Altogether, the appearance of these gangs, more especially on the Makair road, is distressing. They are really *relief gangs*, and if the works were closed, I do not know where these infirm people would turn for a meal. As to the ryots, I do not think their condition is improving; I fear it will gradually deteriorate till the harvest is ready, even in spite of the Government advances of grain."

"The operations connected with the indigo manufacture, the planting out of rice, and weeding generally, ought to give employment to the laborers for hire, and will, I hope, leave very few on *relief works proper*."

"The Nunia class are well off, having taken to piece-work largely wherever available, and they can make a capital wage at the present rates. They work astonishingly hard, and are late and early at it."

29. The report of the Sewan Sub-Divisional Officer is as follows:—

"I have nothing to add to my former reports under this head. The people still continue in good condition, and no cases of serious distress have been brought to notice during the fortnight."

Mr. Rattray makes the following report under this head:—

"There is nothing requiring special notice as regards the condition of the people. Distress of a serious nature still keeps off, and the mass of the people seem able to cope with the high prices prevailing. Amongst the poorer classes the Government relief measures are ample for the prevention of distress or destitution."

30. Concerning the Hutwah sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson remarks:—

"The condition of the people continues good, and as every one who could work in the fields has been earning daily for several days more than would be sufficient for two days' food, the poorer classes may be said to be in a somewhat better position than they have been for some time past."

31. *Known cases of misery and starvation*.—There have been no cases of starvation reported.

32. *Grain-thefts or robberies*.—There have been 20 cases of grain-theft during the fortnight.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

33. The annexed statement shows the relief works in progress, and the numbers employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 125,373, and the number on the last day was 83,000. The mean daily numbers both of the previous and of this fortnight, and the number on the last day of this fortnight, are shown below for each sub-division:—

Sub-Divisions.	Mean daily number of the previous fortnight.	Mean daily number of the present fortnight.	Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.
1. Chupra	22,601	24,048	30,211
2. Manjhee	17,272	18,101	10,526
3. Muehruck	79,365	82,986	42,904
4. Pura	4,890	5,056	4,577
5. Sewan*	25,723	17,675	2,720
6. Hutwah	4,306	2,507	2,071
Total	154,246	125,373	83,000

Now that the weeding operations are over, and until the transplanting of the rice crop becomes general, the numbers on the relief works may be expected to increase. The number on piece-work during the fortnight was 4,528.

34. The only complaint that the relief works interfered with agricultural operations that I have heard was from a Circle Officer near Durrowlee, a native indigo planter, who alleged that though higher remuneration was offered for field-labor, the people preferred

* It is feared that the extraordinary decrease at Sewan must be due to the coolies under Mr. Lennox having been driven off the works. Scarcely it being made. The strictest orders had been issued not to carry anyone off the works in the endeavor to introduce piece work; but it is feared that there must have been some mismanagement or misunderstanding, causing the people to leave the works in a body.

remaining on the relief works, and he accordingly recommended that they should be closed altogether in that neighbourhood. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan contented himself with bringing this complaint to notice for orders, though he had full instructions to act in the matter himself in such cases. I directed Mr. Wright to enquire into and deal with the case personally; though, considering that elsewhere the relief works had been freely deserted for field-labor, I had strong doubts of the truth of the statement, and its incorrectness would seem to be conclusively demonstrated by the fact that on the last day of the fortnight and before any action could have been taken on the complaint, the numbers on the relief works in that thana had decreased to 746 from a mean daily number of 6,618 during the fortnight. It is probable that the native planter concerned was anxious to obtain labor without adequate remuneration, and was desirous that the works should be closed as a means to that end.

35. Under this head Major Jackson reports as follows regarding the Chupra sub-division:—

"The group superintendents all report a sufficiency of labor in the fields, and in several instances give lists of the able-bodied who have returned to their villages. Only the weaker men, women, and children now remain on the relief works."

36. And the following remarks of Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pusa sub-division, may also be quoted:—

"I have not had time to inspect many works of this fortnight, but on those I have seen on the roads to Makair, Setalpore, Berway, and Jelalpore, the relief gangs proper have dwindled greatly in numbers, the coolies having been drained off to field-work owing to the fine weather, and the Nunia class have all taken to piece-work wherever available, so that none but boys, old women, and infirm men are left on subsistence wages on the gangs which I have been able to inspect.

"Piece-work has been taken up freely on the Setalpore road, and on the Berway and Jelalpore roads it is exclusively in force; but only strong men can earn a wage in this way. The feeble therefore who cannot get hire in weeding, &c., still congregate in small relief gangs on the roads."

37. *State emigration to British Burmah.*—There are 17 emigrants in the dépôt here.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

38. *Distribution and expenditure of Government Grain.*—The usual statement accompanies. The additional allotment of Government grain has been increased to 3,42,000 maunds, viz., 1,92,000 maunds from Chumparun, 65,000 maunds from Shahabad, 35,000 maunds from Patna, and 50,000 maunds from Calcutta. The fresh grain is coming in but slowly, and with the rapid exhaustion of the golas, besides shifting Government grain from different points, it was found necessary to purchase 15,000 maunds of private grain in the Revelgunge market, on the understanding that its value, together with the profit on the transaction, would be repaid in Government grain on its arrival. This grain was arranged for at Rs. 2-5 per maund, to be repaid at the market value at the time of repayment, together with a profit of 2 seers in every rupee. It is not found that the deficiency from wastage or theft in the quantities supposed to be stored at the different golas is everywhere great. For instance, at the Maharajgunge gola, out of 20,000 maunds stored there was only a deficiency of 143 maunds. In some cases there is actually an excess, as for instance at Bussuutpore, where with 40,000 maunds supposed to be stored there was an excess of some 600 maunds on the gola being emptied.

39. Under this head Major Jackson reports:—

"The amount of grain has been much reduced by the advances given, and my indent on some of the golas in Bunniahpore and Paighumberpore have come back refused from exhaustion of the supply. They were met from the gola at Chupra Serai. That and the one at Revelgunge are now very low; but as grain is coming in daily the requirements of this thana circle will be covered. Mr. Macrae has carted away about 5,000 maunds of coarse grain to Arwa, but will require more. His present supply will suffice for the demands made upon him until the arrival of more grain."

40. With regard to Manjhee, too, Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

"The grain allotted to this sub-division is all but exhausted, and advances are necessarily at a standstill till further supplies can be received.

"All the lists are ready except in Bugowrah circle, which I hope to have soon completed.

"The villagers are most unfortunate in asking for grain, which we have not to give.

"Take the case of the Elmah gola. There were received at first 10,000 maunds 15 seers. That quantity, plus 5,454 maunds 31 seers received afterwards, makes up a total of 15,455 maunds 6 seers; but of that quantity 3,364 maunds 34 seers 12 chittacks have been distributed amongst those employed on relief works. This leaves 12,090 maunds 11 seers 4 chittacks for advances to ryots. I was obliged to send 499 maunds 12 seers to Bugowrah (a mere drop in the ocean); this leaves 11,581 maunds 10 seers 8 chittacks, out of which 8,809 maunds 5 seers 4 chittacks have been distributed, leaving a balance of 2,772 maunds 5 seers 4 chittacks. Grain is most urgently wanted to finish all advances."

41. More grain has now been sent and is being sent to the Manjhee sub-division as it comes in.

42. Mr. Hudson, too, reports as follows :—

"During the past fortnight, having been suddenly informed that the Burooah gola was exhausted, and that the golas of Maharajgunge and Syedpoora were approaching the same condition, I caused 3,000 maunds of rice to be transported from the Gopalpore gola to Burooah for payment of the coolies on the relief works. At the same time I issued orders to the goladars of Burooah, Maharajgunge, Gopalpore, and Mushrukh to issue no more grain upon tucaver indents, until a fresh supply of grain had been imported into the district and stored with them. The Burooah gola is now amply reinforced, and the payment of advances has been resumed at Gopalpore. The cost of transport of the above quantity of grain has amounted to something more than Rs. 300. It was effected by Mr. Cosserat at the usual rate which is paid for carting in this district."

43. *Probable grain requirements.*—The accompanying statement, revised according to the latest date, shows the probable grain requirements so far as they can be now estimated, but it is too early yet to say whether the future requirements may not exceed such estimate. Should there hereafter be any necessity for sales to the public on any considerable scale, a larger allotment may be needed in some places, and it is yet to be determined how long the relief works may have to be kept open. In any case, after the cessation of the rains, the roads which may be cut up by the continuous transport of grain throughout the rainy season will need considerable repair, which would have to be effected even if work was not required, as it is probable it will be, for the relief of the large surplus laboring population who, after passing through so calamitous a season, will certainly not, as in other years, have any capital to fall back upon whilst unemployed. It is to be borne in mind, too, that there are many tracts of exclusively rice land throughout the district where ryots will have to be supported until the winter harvest.

E.—ADVANCES OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

44. The statement accompanying exhibits the advances of grain made up to date. The requisite grain for the remaining distributions is still the great want. It is being pushed on, however, as fast as it arrives.

45. Regarding the Chupra sub-division Major Jackson writes under this head :—

"The advances made to the ryots have, I find, been very fairly dealt with by them, and the distribution made in accordance with the lists. Only two or three complaints have been made to me to the contrary, which have, however, been easily settled, and found to arise from mistake and no attempt to defraud. Applicants for advances have been falling off lately, probably in consequence of the people being engaged in tillage and not affording the time to come in. The remainder of the villages on the list will now, it is hoped, be soon all dealt with."

46. Of the Manjhee sub-division Mr. Tonnerre reports :—

"In the Jaintpore circle the villagers take the largest advances, and Mr. Harman, of Jaintpore Factory, on whose knowledge of the country entire reliance may be placed, assures me that every maund asked for is absolutely necessary.

"The rapidity with which Mr. Harman and the other Circle Officers have carried on their work, considering, that with the exception of two zemindars, they have also to watch their indigo preparation, is a matter of congratulation.

"I have nothing more to say about advances, but that everywhere the lists have been drawn up and the bonds signed by the ryots, and that grain only is wanted to complete these most important of relief measures. I have obtained collateral security from all the leading zemindars, and the smaller ones will, in a few days, have all given their security also.

"I do not apprehend any loss to Government in the way of non-recovery of value of the grain advanced, as, in my opinion, every village will pay up when called upon to do so."

47. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Tonnerre has succeeded in his sub-division in getting the zemindars to go security for the advances.

48. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pura sub-division, writes as follows :—

"This is by far the most important work now on hand, and I have devoted the whole of my time, literally from morning to night, in examining village lists, passing orders, and granting cheques for grain. The bungalow here has been besieged by 3 or 400 persons daily, and not to keep the people away from their fields, I have been pushing on the work as fast as possible. Consequently I have not been absent from head-quarters for a single day during the fortnight, and have only been able to make short excursions to Bankerwa, Setapore, Makair, &c., and back again before breakfast. The duty of verifying the bonds (before the cheque is granted) is a very heavy and important work, and took up much of my time. Baboo Tara Pershad has now taken up the work, and is doing well. I am sorry he has sent in his resignation at such a critical time. At the time of verification the bond is read over to the assembled ryots, and each man individually and separately is asked what grain he is to receive under the allotment list. They are all generally well instructed on this point; if not, they are told what they are to receive.

"The putwarce invariably signs the bond as a witness, and certifies that so many beeghas, &c., pledged are actually in the possession of the applicants. Thus, before signing the cheque on the gola, I have an opportunity of seeing all the ryots, asking them any questions, and, if necessary, increasing or diminishing the amount of grain sanctioned.

"Numerous lists have come in from the group superintendents, but, from various causes, most villages have one or more additional lists, and almost every tolah has a list to itself.

This no doubt multiplies the work, but in the limited time at my disposal it was unavoidable. Had I refused lists and applications because they did not include the whole of a village, I fear the work would have been still further delayed, and many persons' names included who really were not in want of help. It is also to be remembered that many putwarees, in the first instance, paid no attention to the calls made upon them for lists, and that group superintendents had to find out those in want the best way they could. But by far the greater portion of lists have been prepared and put in at the instance of the assamis themselves who have employed mukhtears here to do the writing. So, in point of fact, the people in want have themselves come forward to ask for the grain.

"Some little delay must necessarily occur in each case, but though the work has been very heavy, I have always got through each day's work without allowing arrears to accumulate, and have thus given cheques for the grain sanctioned as fast as the applicants came for them; so people are kept little waiting. But at the gola here, it is otherwise; the complaints are loud and general that the goladar keeps cheque-holders waiting for weeks; this, I am satisfied, is too true, and I asked that the goladar should be superseded and an additional assistant appointed a week ago. I have again pressed for his removal. The signing the bond is not a mere formality. The ryots are fully alive to the fact that they will have to repay the value of the advance, and often at the last moment unanimously ask me to cut down the allotment by half a maund or a maund all round. In all the 256 instances in which I have made advances, I am satisfied that the security is sound and sufficient, and that there will be no difficulty in realizing the money when the time comes. Those in want who have not been able to give any security but their houses, and who are not day laborers, have received advances under heading D, as charitable advances, the recovery of which is doubtful. But the quantity advanced under this head is inconsiderable, all applicants who work for hire having been struck out. I have found it necessary to refuse a small number of applications for grain, made by zemindars for their own use, or by persons who were undeniably well off, and quite able to purchase grain for their own wants in the bazar. Such applicants (mostly isolated cases) merely wanted to get the Government grain at the cheap rate without interest, and were no way in distress. But wherever there was the slightest doubt the advance was always made.

"These advances have to be made on very imperfect evidence, and no doubt some persons have taken advantage of that circumstance to take advances when they could have done without them, and have thus abused the liberality of Government. But it is really very hard to ascertain the actual condition of an applicant, and, as a rule, we have only to take the putwaree's and group superintendent's word for it. The zemindar renders no assistance, but stands apathetically on one side when he does not show open hostility and obstructiveness.

"It has been brought to my notice in two instances, that a community of ryots, rather than take advances from their landlord, has preferred to go without grain advances altogether; from which it may be inferred that they are not badly off.

"During the fortnight I visited Setalpore, and I find that Shaik Abdool Ali has acquired more confidence and is making the advances freely. He has advanced 1,785 maunds in 31 villages, leaving 54 villages for disposal.

"The Moonsif reports that he has nearly completed his lists. Great credit is due to him for the rapid and satisfactory manner in which he has done the work. Mr. Llewellyn of Arwa, and Mr. Macgregor of Tehtee and Jelalpore, are still making advances to individuals and hamlets that were left out in the first lists from various causes. It is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to estimate how much more grain they will require. Mr. Tulloch, of Nowadah, is the only Circle Officer whom I have not seen during the fortnight, but his advances were all but completed at the end of the previous fortnight, and I have reason to know that everything in his hands will be well looked after. As regards the villages in my own hands I have advanced during the fortnight 9,976 maunds. Since the commencement of operations I have advanced 17,732 maunds in 120 villages and large talahs, which leave about 50 villages for disposal out of the 170 in my hands.

"The number of separate advances made by me is 256, which is caused by the fact that there are two or three hamlets in almost every village. The above amount advanced falls at the rate of 145 maunds per village, so for the remaining 50 villages I shall probably require about 8,000 maunds; but during the last fortnight, in the prospect of the makai being ready for food within a month or six weeks, I have been slightly reducing the average amount advanced to each household; and the forward state of the murwa has been taken into consideration in the advance to the lower castes.

"The villages in Mr. Macgregor's two circles (by including the 42 small villages of the Lallapore talook) now amount to 134, in which he has advanced 25,059 maunds 35 aers up to date. He talks of giving a second series of advances in many of these villages, but in the promising and forward state of the crops, I hope this will not be required. In all 52,097 maunds have been advanced in 357 villages, leaving only 152 villages undisposed of."

49. Mr. Hudson thus reports the proceedings in the Mushrukh sub-division:—

"During the past fortnight I have made 43 advances of grain to villages, making 122 in all up to date; the quantity of grain advanced amounts to maunds 17,062.

"I have also made 38 'recoverable advances' under clause D of the Central Relief Committee's notification of 4th March last. These last-named advances amount to an expenditure of Rs. 3,856.

"Lastly, I have advanced Rs. 1,826, in sums of Rs. 25 per head, for the purchase of seed-grain and cattle, and the time for sowing and ploughing being by this time over, have closed this item of account. I have now some 25 taccavee cases on my file, of which over 20 are ready for immediate disposal by payment of the advance prayed for, and only await the appearance of the applicants to be so disposed of.

"I have now asked each Circle Officer to take some additional villages, and have also created two new circles, which I have handed over respectively to Moonshee Gunga Pershad, Naib Tehsildar, and to Damree Lal, Canoongoe, both of whom have joined me within the last few days. I have thus reduced the number of villages on my own personal list to about 70, and these I shall further portion out to the 47 group superintendents who will proceed to investigate and report on their existence and whereabouts, and on their necessity for taking advance.

50. Regarding the Sewan sub-division, Mr. Rattray reports as follows:—

"The village lists have been all but completed. Out of some 1,200 villages, there remain about 95 villages in which the lists are under preparation. The grain allotted in accordance with the village lists already prepared amounts to 1,15,533 maunds 26 seers 8 chittacks, of which about 79,366 maunds 9 seers 8 chittacks of grain have been actually distributed amongst the people, and but for the fact that the Government stocks have been exhausted to the total amount already allotted, would now be in the hands of the people. When all the village lists have been completed the total allotment will probably amount to 1,35,000 maunds.

"Preparations are in force for the supply of a further quantity of Government grain for the requirements of this relief sub-division, and a small consignment has already been received.

"A sum of Rs. 2,000 was paid during the fortnight to Circle Officers for charitable relief within their respective jurisdictions."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

51. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. The numbers have now increased to 44,337.

52. Major Jackson remarks of the Chupra sub-division:—

"This remains very much the same, but a slight increase is visible in the Goldengunge circle of cotton given to purdah women. A large malik and semindar of that part of the country named Ram Pertab Sing has come forward and expressed his readiness to distribute cotton to the outlying villages without constituting a fresh circle. I have advanced him cotton and Rs. 100 to commence operations, which will be reported hereafter."

53. Concerning the Manjhee sub-division Mr. Tonnerre reports:—

"Charitable relief operations have been extended during this fortnight, and pretty nearly all those who require help in this way are down in the circle registers. There are 2,293 persons receiving charitable gratuitous relief in grain, and 547 women receiving cotton for spinning, on the registers of the sub-division at present, but the numbers are increasing.

"Only those who *absolutely* require gratuitous relief get it, and it must not be thought that only 2,293 persons applied for it, because it is refused to many who can in one way or another provide for themselves.

"A native doctor, who has lately joined, is proving of great use in looking after the sick and diseased who come for help.

"The system of bringing help closer to the recipients by supplying village by village, is being developed as rapidly as possible, because there are in every village poor people quite unable to go to their respective relief centres for supplies.

"Owing to the slightly enhanced rate given to weavers for converting thread spun by purdah women into cloth, several 'Jolahas' have applied for the thread. The previous rates were far too small."

54. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pura sub-division, observes:—

"The system introduced is working quietly and smoothly, and I hear no complaints. I believe every person in real distress who applies is promptly relieved. The numbers on the registers have not yet begun to diminish. The higher rates for weaving cloth will prove acceptable to a considerable class. My time has been so fully occupied by the grain advances that I have been compelled to leave this subject very much in the hands of the circle officers, who are now familiar with the system, and quite competent to deal with it."

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

55. The financial results of relief operations are given below:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown	23,71,138 13 74
Amount advanced for conveyance of Government grain to different places of storage in the interior of the district, viz.—			
To Collectorate Nazir	...	6,082 0 0	
" Manager of Burhoga Factory	...	12,308 1 4	
" Ditto of Ramcalca ditto	...	2,033 6 0	
" Ditto of Sakhawa ditto	...	7,817 1 3	
" Ditto of Buhrowloo ditto	...	3,000 0 0	
" Ditto of Tehtee ditto	...	1,000 0 0	
" Ditto of Arwa ditto	...	500 0 0	
" Ditto of Harpore ditto	...	4,000 0 0	
		30,794 8 7	

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Amount advanced to the Manager of Garkha Factory, for purchase of grain ...	5,000 0 0		
2. Amount advanced to Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Purnea, for repairing Chetura Purnea Bungalow ...	100 0 0	5,000 0 0	
3. Amount advanced to John Chatterdhary Kuor, for making a bund in the Chupra Mission ...	150 0 0	100 0 0	
4. Amount advanced to Moonahsee Yar Alloo, overseer, for making advances to boatmen ...	400 0 0	150 0 0	
5. Ditto ditto, for coal expenses ...	400 0 0		
<i>Establishment.</i>			
7. Pay of Jogee Lall, compounder, attached to the relief works at Sewan, for May 1874 ...	6 12 4		
8. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the transport duty in the Saran district, for June 1874 ...	80 0 0		
9. Travelling allowance of Jadoo Bunsie Sahay, clerk under Mr. G. Grant, for May 1874 ...	5 8 7		
10. Pay of Group Superintendents and of establishment under Mr. C. F. Tonnere, on special duty at Ekma, for June 1874 ...	106 10 7		
11. Pay of the famine establishment under Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Chupra, for June 1874 ...	388 6 6		
12. Pay of the extra peons attached to the boats sent to Dehree Ghat for conveyance of Government grain, for June 1874 ...	200 0 0		
13. Travelling allowance of the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Gunduk relief dispensary, for May 1874 ...	28 14 5		
14. Pay of the establishment under Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Purnea, for June 1874 ...	410 5 7		
15. Contingent charges incurred by the Assistant Surgeon Mohammed Wasier Alloo Khan at Bussantpore relief dispensary, for May 1874 ...	53 7 7		
Ditto ditto ditto, for June 1874 ...	1 2 4		
Ditto ditto by Khamuddin Khan, Assistant Surgeon at Soopore relief dispensary, for June 1874 ...	1 14 1		
		1,323 13 0	
Amount advanced by the sub-divisional officer of Sewan for making ghat in tank No. II ...	28 3 6		
		38 3 6	
Total expenditure of the fortnight			44,146 9 1
Grand total			24,15,280 6 84

Statement showing the kind and price of grain selling at the principal markets and at different thanas and outposts of the District of Saran for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

No.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL MARK.	Uncleaned rice, per rupee.	Indian corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat, per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	1. Chupra ...	144	18	214	154	20
2	Revolgunge ...	12		224	17	204
3	Gollongunge ...	134	16	21	154	20
4	Garkha ...	12	18		16	18
5	2. Manjha ...					
6	Ekma ...	12	164	20	164	17
7	8. Bussantpore ...	10		16	134	16
8	Maharajgunge ...	12	17	16	15	184
9	4. Mushraib ...	11		16	15	184
10	Bunnialpore ...	11		20	14	19
11	Moharane ...	11		16	13	
12	5. Purnea ...	11		22	15	20
13	Annour ...	11			14	16
14	Mirzapore ...	11		22	15	184
15	6. Dighwara ...	12	18		16	20
16	Nonapore ...	12	17		16	18
17	7. Sewan ...	104		164	184	
18	Burhura ...	124	144	19	16	184
19	Bemaria ...	104		164	184	
20	8. Durmae ...	19		184	184	174
21	Goethane ...					
22	Sewan ...	114		20	15	19
23	Roghonathpore ...	114		16	144	164
24	Mairwa ...	12		184	184	164
25	9. Barraoon ...	104		174	184	164
26	Katya ...	114		184	18	174
27	Bhoroy ...					
28	Muegunge ...	124	164	184	184	164
29	10. Buhrowlee ...	12	164	16	184	16
30	Gopalgunge ...					

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Saran District for the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAME OF THANA.	Number and name of stores/houses in each thana.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain received up to grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						
				Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Total.
Chupra	1. Chupra	21,123 0 0	23,510 30 0	4,880 84 4	80 88 8	1,607 0 0	6,308 14 0	14,594 68 18		
	2. Revdijunge	12,155 0 0	14,153 70 8	193 0 0	3,283 0 0	270 0 0	8,748 0 0	7,976 7 11		
	3. Gurkha	18,078 0 0	8,078 0 0	2,003 19 11	80 0 0	6,000 28 0				
	4. Arwa	10,000 0 0								
	Total	1,01,756 0 0	64,044 0 0	4,074 3 15	387 58 8	14,636 28 0	6,641 14 0	9,31,140 4 7		
Manjher	1. Manjher	30,000 0 0	78,888 3 12	1,075 0 0	467 14 12	10,845 11 8	1,457 1 8	10,817 87 12		
	2. Elara	20,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	2,000 35 0	210 4 14	8,009 18 12	608 25 0	11,970 2 9		
	3. Ramjher	10,000 0 0								
	Total	60,000 0 0	22,898 17 12	4,041 58 9	677 19 10	18,854 30 4	2,120 26 18	20,787 50 1		
Dighwara	1. Dighwara	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	775 8 0	528 84 0	1,750 36 14	1,477 34 0	6,006 54 14		
	2. Bunsapore E	10,100 0 0	10,100 39 0	3,412 25 8				3,412 25 8		
	Total	20,100 0 0	20,101 6 12	6,187 35 8	528 84 0	1,750 36 14	2,677 34 0	9,475 50 6		
Purna	1. Purna	65,000 0 0	40,000 39 4	2,150 9 8	504 11 0	11,806 1 11	1,835 34 0	7,135 5 19		
	2. Amnour	30,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,031 24 0	85 0 0	8,732 25 14	819 0 0	10,077 7 9		
	3. Mirasore	30,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1,845 0 0	610 0 0	10,039 21 3	1,340 0 0	22,394 21 2		
	4. Bankura E	10,000 0 0	9,999 25 15	507 14 7				507 14 7		
	Total	95,000 0 0	85,000 18 3	5,532 7 10	800 11 0	29,677 6 11	5,364 34 7	49,704 1 1		
Mushrubh	1. Mushrubh	67,000 0 0	60,000 19 4	4,504 39 5	335 10 0	39,786 32 10	4,524 31 12	45,000 23 14		
	2. Hupneshpur	20,000 0 0	11,784 0 0	2,134 0 0	42 0 0	4,984 24 12	2,604 10 0	10,567 54 13		
	3. Panchanaberpore	20,000 0 0	8,650 31 3	4,251 6 4	70 4 8	4,372 30 2	898 38 8	4,108 3 3		
	4. Miharane	20,000 0 0	20,000 13 3	517 19 12	36 0 0	10,832 8 0	2,535 65 0	13,910 31 12		
	5. Banpur	20,000 0 0								
	Total	1,57,000 0 0	90,431 33 4	12,397 34 5	362 25 8	65,574 14 11	10,598 15 0	78,953 17 5		
Bansajunge	1. Bansajunge	70,000 0 0	48,186 18 0	30,074 9 9		6,925 17 8	12,510 33 8	5,94,320 22 0		
	2. Mahantjunge	40,000 0 0	20,000 30 12	2,508 8 14	110 0 0	8,974 24 12	6,721 29 0	5,04,210 10 0		
	3. Bysapore	24,840 0 0	11,844 32 0	4,024 1 11		1,902 0 0	3,616 0 0	10,220 0 0		
	4. Huphade	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	630 2 8		10,446 3 8	571 70	12,20,700 31 12		
	5. Bala	15,350 0 0	6,350 0 0	1,512 52 0		788 1 4	2,814 12 0	6,554 37 1		
	6. Bopalsore	17,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	40 38 0	158 15 2	0 10 13		1,270 14 1		
	7. Banoorah	18,284 0 0	8,284 0 0		95 0 0	0 57 24 0		6,722 34 8		
	Total	1,90,000 0 0	1,10,247 20 5	53,250 9 0	333 15 2	61,311 29 15	24,597 15 0	9,12,532 35 8		
Saran	1. Saran	70,000 0 0	44,327 35 10	3,303 26 2	896 29 8	17,309 24 7	12,246 6 8	43,217 8 13		
	2. Buxarria	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	385 0 0	35 0 0	8,184 7 4	785 0 0	7,625 7 4		
	3. Samaria	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	172 14 4		8,334 15 0		9,866 20 4		
	Total	90,000 0 0	64,337 35 10	3,860 0 11	431 25 8	43,827 6 11	13,033 6 8	62,347 3 4		
Dumroolee	1. Dumroolee	20,000 0 0	10,000 25 10	20 0 0	70 0 0	4,544 11 4	5,408 0 0	4,895 11 4		
	2. Goothanee	3,000 0 0	4,999 20 0	599 17 3	13 0 0	2,215 17 8	819 0 0	2,110 30 10		
	3. Nawan	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	50 0 0	2,910 5 12	1,789 10 0	5,342 13 12		
	4. Badoonathpore	4,000 0 0	4,000 29 9	185 0 0	70 0 0	1,793 12 0	1,135 0 0	3,033 12 0		
	5. Mairwa	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	85 0 0	34 10 0	2,744 30 0	700 0 0	5,804 0 0		
	Total	37,000 0 0	39,000 2 2	1,195 17 2	212 10 0	13,921 34 8	6,749 10 0	22,011 21 10		
Buhrowlee	1. Buhrowlee	40,000 0 0	25,000 29 18	70 0 0	80 0 0	13,075 9 9	532 0 0	14,025 9 9		
	2. Oupajunge	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	240 0 0		5,420 38 10	804 0 0	5,890 38 10		
	3. Badohwa	10,000 0 0								
	Total	70,000 0 0	35,000 29 18	310 0 0	80 0 0	20,608 8 5	736 0 0	21,006 8 3		
Grand Total		8,50,996 0 0	5,12,007 37 3	85,210 5 10	3,738 31 3	8,31,466 26 15	70,500 6 0	4,84,798 39 15		

Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.—Sixty thousand maunds.

Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.—One lakh and forty thousand maunds.

Note.—E means embarkment.

Statement showing the progress made in grain advances to ryots, and the extent of charitable relief given in the District of Sarun for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
NAMES OF SUB-DIVISION	Number of villages in the Sub-division.	Number of villages in which grain has been distributed, or in which the amount of grain has been advanced to date as per paragraph 8 of Government Order, No. 49—T.F. of the 25th April 1874.	Number of villages in which collateral security of zemindars has been obtained, i.e., in which any mulliks have signed the general bond.	Number of villages.	Estimated requirement to last till beginning of September 1874.	Particulars.	Money.	Grain.	Cooked-food.	Thread to weavers for cloth.							
											Quantity.	Number of persons.	Number of grain distributed or required to last till beginning of September 1874.	Number on the register as per last return.	Deduct discharged during the fortnight.	Number remaining on the register as per last return.	If way of recoverable advances to persons unable to give security.
Thabata.																	
Villages.	Number of villages.	Quantity.	Number of persons.	Number of grain distributed or required to last till beginning of September 1874.	Number on the register as per last return.	Admitted during the fortnight.	Deduct discharged during the fortnight.	Number remaining on the register as per last return.	Money.	Grain.							
Choprah	150	6,752	16,983	18	314	8,830	1,487	440	9,388	73	4,945	11	6,228	683	1,474		
Manjhee	314	294	71,630	...	30	6,229	1,710	1,128	38	2,849	2,903	...	547	...	...
Budhach	693	32,554	91,921	99	471	7,010	3,441	283	10,777	9,800	3,131	775	3,353	683	...		
Pura	373	16,898	64,576	15	141	...	...	...	9,368	462	3,110	197	3,683	681	...
Saran	1,107	30,179	1,16,683	139	95	12,635	4,087	428	6,902	...	3,119	6	1,410	...	...
Durgachoe	1,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barowhee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,437	2,683	3,74,054	881	651	21,717	9,528	1,187	38,233	31,361	2,043	683	11,199	683	1,474		

SARUN MAGISTRACY,

The 30th July 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 15 DAYS.			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 15 DAYS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 15 DAYS.				How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
											Men.	Women.			Children.	Total.
Cannara Sub-division. — (Continued.)															
87	Malacca to Negahiah	...	725	1,751	516	122	235	189	56	133	18	108			
88	Malacca to Nondrovo	...	1,565	2,715	406	135	131	19	125	125	15	140			
89	Aracca tank	...	1,565	2,715	406	135	131	19	125	125	15	140			
90	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
91	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
92	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
93	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
94	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
95	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
96	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
97	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
98	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
99	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
100	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
101	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
102	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
103	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
104	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
105	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
106	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
107	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
108	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
109	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
110	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
111	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
112	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
113	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
114	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
115	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
116	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
117	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
118	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
119	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
120	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
121	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
122	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
123	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
124	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
125	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
126	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
127	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
128	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
129	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
130	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
131	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
132	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
133	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
134	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
135	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
136	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
137	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
138	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
139	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
140	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
141	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
142	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
143	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
144	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
145	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
146	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
147	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
148	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
149	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
150	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
151	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
152	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
153	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
154	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
155	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
156	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
157	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
158	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
159	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
160	Nallur road at Gurraha	...	448	1,033	332	97	64	147	64	147	27	166			
Beras Sub-division.															
1	Seran to Chirahai	...	45,319	19,993	15,777	3,799	1,499	1,137	5,796	554	81	735			
2	Seran to Chirahai	...	4,195	2,117	1,354	3,156	994	643	271	1,519	83	9	38		
3	Seran to Chirahai	...	12,699	9,001	5,291	25,452	994	643	271	1,519	83	9	38		
4	Seran to Chirahai	...	1,385	1,405	2,391	15,197	113	100	187	370	11	7	14		
5	Seran to Chirahai	...	13,225	9,389	6,231	26,374	999	703	490	2,182	920	605	611	2,032	
6	Seran to Chirahai	...	4,933	5,919	5,515	17,233	523	273	593	1,643	1	1	1		
7	Seran to Chirahai	...	2,155	1,322	1,649	4,218	153	69	61	394	2	3	21		
8	Seran to Chirahai	...	7,980	4,741	2,969	14,559	593	338	271	1,171	275	153	157		
9	Seran to Chirahai	...	1,514	1,190	1,299	4,299	133	84	91	307	18	18	18		
10	Seran to Chirahai	...	1,323	1,106	1,476	3,950	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003		
11	Seran to Chirahai	...	4,917	7,748	1,748	15,267	343	83	13	275	847	43	43		
12	Seran to Chirahai	...	17,194	12,591	15,267	44,158	1,259	928	876	3,119	243	161	79		
13	Seran to Chirahai	...	1,514	1,190	1,299	4,299	133	84	91	307	18	18	18		
14	Seran to Chirahai	...	1,323	1,106	1,476	3,950	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003		
15	Seran to Chirahai	...	4,917	7,748	1,748	15,267	343	83	13	275	847	43	43		
16	Seran to Chirahai	...	17,194	12,591	15,267	44,158	1,259	928	876	3,119	243	161	79		
17	Seran to Chirahai	...	1,514	1,190	1,299	4,299	133	84	91	307	18	18	18		
18	Seran to Chirahai	...	1,323	1,106	1,476	3,950	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003		
19	Seran to Chirahai	...	4,917	7,748	1,748	15,267	343	83	13	275	847	43	43		
20	Seran to Chirahai	...	17,194	12,591	15,267	44,158	1,259	928	876	3,119	243	161	79		

C.
Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per mace.					REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	How long likely to give employment.	Rec.	Dal.	(from).	At what distance from the work.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Cutberry tank	224	146	131	501	17	10	9	36	16	7	10	33	1 1/4	31	17																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 To each man Paid in grain.
 " woman " do.
 " child " do.
 Total quantity disbursed in wages during the fortnight, 13 mounds 6 seers 12 chittacks.

(Counterigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magte. and Collr., Saran.

A. C. WRIGHT,

Sub-divisional Officer.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Surin during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 15 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 15 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 15 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.	As what distance obtainable from the work.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	Adampore, pergunnah Ander, wells ...	263	112	79	454	18	4	5	31	21	6	4	31	...	...	...
2	Guntube ditto ...	166	154	84	404	14	11	6	31	15	9	6	27	...	...	...
3	Phurboon, pergunnah Peshkhab, wells ...	112	70	62	244	8	5	3	16	8	4	3	13	...	...	...
4	SEWA SUTIKER PESHAB SAROO, Tullinapore, perbh. Bawal, well ...	223	93	14	327	18	1	1	32	15	3	...	18	...	...	...
5	Elaka Khord, ditto, ditto ...	43	56	...	99	4	2	...	6	4	3	...	7	...	...	...
6	Sadapore, perbh. Chindrad, tank ...	338	409	277	1,024	23	35	21	79	39	26	10	71	...	...	...
7	SIRAJ CUTCHER SARAN NARAI, Shown, perbh. Narbun, tank ...	135	223	91	449	11	86	7	34	19	12	5	27	...	...	...
8	Bahar ditto, ditto ...	139	180	83	402	16	13	6	29	13	16	7	35	...	...	...
9	Bal, pergunnah Bal, ditto ...	1,323	262	6	1,590	94	17	...	111	114	31	...	135	...	...	...
10	Ditto ditto, well ...	85	...	...	85	3	...	...	2	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Total number employed ...	1,639	1,531	677	3,847	272	110	40	381	222	96	46	536	...	...	...

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magt. and Collr., Sarun.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZI,
Manager.

No. 2587 F, dated Motiharee, the 29th July 1874.

From—H. KXAN, Esq., Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative for this district for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874. Its preparation has been delayed owing to all the relief officers of the district having been summoned to meet the Lieutenant-Governor at Gobindgunge, and been unable to return from there till the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th instant. The Ramnuggur narrative has not yet been received, but will be sent on separately as soon as it comes to hand.

The state of the country, after the recent inundations, has made Mr. Howe's journey back to his head-quarters much slower than it would ordinarily have been.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been a long sunny break which has been of unmixed benefit in allowing weeding operations to be carried on, and, except where injured by inundation, the prospects of the crops are particularly good throughout the district; they are particularly forward in the Gobindgunge sub-division, but generally, except in the north, the harvesting of the lesser crops will begin some 15 days hence, and then will go on almost uninterruptedly till the staple crops come in.

The bazars continue to be supplied from local stores, which are being freely spent in view of the approaching harvest. All the Sub-Divisional Officers are of opinion that there is now very little grain in the country. The sales of Government grain have revived, which is a further indication on this point. The lighter rates lately introduced have of course something to do with this. The rates for local produce are, however, favorable as shown in the table annexed:

MOTIHAREE SUB-DIVISION.

NAMES OF BAZARS.	Rice, best.	Rice, coarse.	Wheat.	Chenna.	Barley.	Uritel.	Maize.	Kodo.	Urhar.	Gram.	Seed-rice.	Mosoor.	Moong.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Motiharee	15	16	13	None	15	15	16	None	None	18	None	None	None
Ramnuggur	11	13	14	None	None	None	14	None	15	15	None	None	None
Narkatis	18	16	13	15	16	14	None	None	None	15	None	14	14

DHAKA SUB-DIVISION.

NAMES OF BAZARS.	Rice, No. 1.	Rice, No. 11.	Maize.	Barley.	Wheat.	Gram.	Pesa and kharo.	Urhar.	Chenna.	Kodo.	Murwa.	Urid.	Mosoor.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Mohutundee	11½	10	17	18	18½	18½	18½	16½	16½	.....	.....	20	15½
Chorahan	11½	12½	16½	16½	11½	16½	16½	16½	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Fakri	13	13	13	18	11½	13	.....	17½	.....	.....	.....	16	17½
Patali	13½	16	20	18½	12½	16½	20	17	.....	.....	.....	21	16½
Tauria	16½	16½	20	.....	15	22½	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GOBINDGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.

Malpore	12½	14½	.....	.....	15½	16½	.....	16½	.....	.....	18½	.....	.....
Ondra Barn	11½	14½	.....	17	19½	17	.....	16	16	.....	20	17	17
Pera Murt	12	15	.....	.....	13	16	.....	15	.....	.....	18	16	15
Pera Factory	11	14½	17	.....	18½	16½	.....	15	.....	.....	17	15½	16½
Avridaha ... ..	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BETTIAH SUB-DIVISION.

Bettiah	11	14	.....	19	14	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Chenaha ... ..	.....	10½	.....	18½	.....	17½	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Bhourah ... ..	.....	10½	.....	18½	.....	15½	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14½
Lowriah ... ..	.....	13	.....	21	.....	16	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

The effects of the inundations reported in my last narrative have been very much less harmful than was anticipated. The floods passed off with surprising rapidity, and the sunny weather which succeeded them has restored many of the crops which had been given over as hopeless.

In the Motiharee and Dhaka sub-divisions the floods were due to excessive rainfall and the overflow of the local streams. In the Bettiah and Govindgunge sub-divisions the damage was caused by the Gunduk bursting the embankment. In both these latter places the injury so far appears to have been very slight. In the Dhaka sub-division also only the maize, which was planted at hazard on low lands in the hope of an early crop, has irretrievably gone. In the Motiharee sub-division the injury has been greater, the crop of about 1,000 acres in one tract having been submerged. This damage, however, is very local, and no special remedial measures are necessary beyond those already in force. The ryots who have suffered will receive some further advances. They decline to sow the submerged tracts at present, and are reserving them for winter crops for which their fertility will be much enhanced by the silt deposit. In both the Motiharee and Dhaka sub-divisions the flooded country was visited, as soon as it became traversable, by the two Sub-Divisional Officers. In one village only was seed-rice applied for; it is still procurable in the local markets, but is naturally very scarce now that the sowings have been completed.

A few cases of cholera have been reported from the Dhaka sub-division, and the Native Doctor is traversing the villages in which they took place. Otherwise this continues to be for the people of all classes an exceptionally healthy year.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The annexed table shows the works going on, and the attendance on them; those superintended by the circle officers and by the Department Public Works being given separately for each sub-division.

The numbers are still decreasing. In the Motiharee sub-division the circle officer's works have been closed altogether. Of the number shown on the Department Public Works over 50 per cent. are persons who are paid at ordinary rates or as skilled laborers; the relief laborers properly being paid at bare subsistence rates. There is still much to be done in the fields; in fact, the weeding of the rice has not been half got through, though that of the maize has been nearly finished.

Mr. Weekes reports from Gobindgunge that his laborers are very unwilling to leave the works, and that those which have been closed will have to be re-opened after the weeding is over. Mr. Weekes has a sufficient reserve of works for this purpose, as indeed have all the sub-divisional officers. The relief works afford the attraction of constant employment or rather of regular remuneration, and it is this contrast to field labor, where the employer retains and dismisses the work-people at his pleasure, that induces so many to cling to the works, though remunerated at a lower rate than is given for working in the fields. But of the relief laborers proper, by far the greater part is composed of women and children, whose adult male relatives are earning wages elsewhere.

I have accepted Mr. Weekes' figures which give the daily average of relief laborers under him as 6,888. These figures have not been attained by dividing the total number of laborers employed during the fortnight by 14, but (as far as can be seen from the returns) when a work has been opened for one day only in the fortnight, the numbers employed on it in that day have been taken as the daily average. I have not had time to find out precisely on what principle the figures have been given, but from the total number of persons shown employed under Mr. Weekes during the fortnight, I make his daily average to be 472 only. Mr. Kilby, in the Dhaka sub-division, made an attempt to introduce village conservancy works, but failed, as he found that the laborers entered their names, then went to their fields, and reappeared only to get their doles. He has discontinued all these works, which are quite impracticable, as the number of laborers in each village is so small that it is impossible to supervise them except by an agency, the expense of which would be utterly disproportionate to the work to be done.

Owing to the nature of the work now being carried on, task-work has generally ceased, and only an estimate can be given of the laborers employed or not employed on task-work. Of those working under the Department Public Works, one-half are so employed, and under the circle officers none.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The only private importer now is Mr. T. M. Gibbon, and it is not at all likely that private importation will revive so late in the season, and in the face of the prices now prevailing. Mr. Gibbon's grain is part of a consignment ordered some time ago, and is coming to Bettiah.

Nine thousand four hundred maunds of seed-grain intended for Ramnuggur are being sent from Gobindgunge to Sarun, while 5,000 maunds of rice have been moved up to the Motiharee sub-division.

In the Bettiah sub-division 18,000 maunds have been sent from the river-side gola at Rutwal to Sarun, and the rest of the grain ordered to be transferred to that district is being despatched as fast as possible.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The grain is still well distributed, with a reserve at each gola. In the four sub-divisions reported on the quantity now in hand will, it is calculated, just meet the exigencies of the next two months, leaving none to spare. An abstract of the transactions of the fortnight in each sub-division is subjoined, the detailed statement showing the expenditure as compared with the allotments and receipts being appended.

Up to date of last return.			No. 1—Motiharee Circle.		During the past fortnight.		
Mds.	Sr.	Ch.			Mds.	Sr.	Ch.
33,996	0	0	...	To laborers	...	543	29 15
48,269	0	0	...	To the public	...	5,026	22 6
2,962	0	0	...	To charitable relief	...	271	34 8
81,065	0	0	...	Advances	...	9,124	14 14
No. 2—Dhaka Circle.							
25,119	0	0	...	To laborers	...	1,109	12 14
14,333	24	4	...	To the public	...	7,374	21 3
1,489	15	12	...	Charitable relief	...	396	39 0
15,242	35	9	...	Advances	...	18,997	28 10
No. 3—Gobindgunge Circle.							
25,906	0	0	...	To laborers	...	2,469	5 10
4,341	0	0	...	To the public	...	1,930	7 3
2,814	0	0	...	Charitable relief	...	3,095	16 14
21,048	0	0	...	Advances	...	16,260	29 4
No. 4—Bettiah Circle.							
15,260	0	0	...	To laborers	...	592	0 0
44,879	0	0	...	To the public	...	33,543	35 0
6,447	0	0	...	Charitable relief	...	841	15 0
998	0	0	...	Advances	...	4,419	0 0
Total			...	To laborers	...	4,714	8 7
			...	To the public	...	47,875	5 12
			...	Charitable relief	...	4,558	16 6
			...	Advances	...	48,201	32 2
			...	Grand Total	...	1,05,349	22 11

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

The systematic advances have now been generally closed, and further advances are being issued only to meet special instances, as in the case of the inundated tracts. In the Bettiah sub-division the private advances from the Raj and European residents have been on such a liberal scale that a very little Government grain has had to be issued direct in this way.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The advances have operated so favorably that there has been no increase under this head. The results are appended.

CENTRES.	Number of persons relieved.	EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
		Money.	Grain.	
Bangurwa	Nil	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	
Bagon	165	...	45 10 0	
Turkolia	Nil	...	...
Motiharee Factory	159	...	74 10 0	
Ditto Town	1,978	99 11 6	...	Private funds.
Dubuscha Committee, Section I	61	12 12 0	38 10 0	
Ditto Section II	31	6 10 0	13 35 0	
Inspector, North Division	63	...	19 33 0	
Ditto South ditto	7	...	2 11 0	
Adapore	34	...	10 0 0	
Markatya	38	...	9 30 0	
Hospital and Poor-house Relief.				
Motiharee Poor-house	599	30 13 0	...	
Ditto Hospital	19	...	...
Bangurwa ditto	24	...	...
Dhaka Sub-Division.				
At their homes	29,703	...	...	Of this, 29 persons relieved on account of spinning cotton, the rest fed gratuitously.
At relief centres	199	...	...
Gobindgunge Sub-Division.				
Total number relieved	6,333	...	...	Of this, 2,460 relieved on account of spinning cotton, the rest fed gratuitously.
Bettiah Sub-Division.				
Bettiah and Docmrah	103	...	11 30 8	
Chachore	26	...	6 15 0	

Owing to the different periods for which relief is given, some of the relieved being daily recipients, while others get charity varying from a day's to a month's supplies, only an estimate of the number daily in receipt of charitable relief can be shown.

The Motiharee relief committee administers its own funds only, both for its home relief system, its poor-house, and hospital.

The attempt to introduce home-relief by spinning, and such light labor, has been generally a failure except in the towns and in Mr. Weekes' sub-division. This is due to the character of the people in the rice-growing tracts, all of whom pursue out-door occupations irrespective of caste, and almost irrespective of social status.

As the system of charitable relief accounts for this district has been entirely altered by Government Circular No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd July, which was only received here yesterday, none are furnished with this narrative.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were given ...				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
				23,39,945	7	6			
<i>Relief Works.</i>									
Executive Engineer, East Champaran	...	...	...	27,163	0	0	27,163	0	0
<i>Establishments, &c.</i>									
Under Mr. Kilby	...	...	...	1,790	3	2			
" " Howe	...	...	...	225	18	4			
" " Weekes	...	...	...	67	8	9	2,083	9	5
<i>Charitable Relief.</i>									
Mr. Weekes	...	...	...	2,953	15	6			
Dr. Cullen	...	...	...	100	0	0	3,053	15	6
Grand Total				23,66,156	0	3			

Circle No. 1.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
<i>Under D. P. W.</i>					
Motiharee station road	96	156	114	366	36
New road at Jendra	29	30	35	94	7
Motiharee to Begowlee	896	1,093	736	3,725	227
Gohindgunge road	160	443	103	716	51
Begowlee to Korum section	29	56	8	93	7
Begowlee to Turkhia	354	920	258	1,532	109
Total	1,554	3,329	1,240	6,123	429
<i>Under Circle Officer.</i>					
Tuck at Purnahpore	1,534	2,823	59	4,416	319
Barkwaia	1,537	3,199	69	4,805	335
Begowlee Cantonment improvement	52	314	127	493	35
Tank at Purnahpore	90	430	53	573	41
" Katkenwa	173	863	61	1,097	78
" Sripore	84	376	11	471	34
" Joytugpore	1,111	2,136	432	3,679	263
Motiharee town	1,809	1,612	211	3,632	264
Total	6,189	11,261	1,010	18,460	1,319

Circle No. 2.

<i>Under D. P. W.</i>					
Motiharee to Dhaka	287	158	128	573	38
Dhaka to Parewa	1,099	418	165	2,682	184
Dhaka short cut	93	18	18	129	9
Gondak crossing	1,701	266	207	2,974	197
Sikharwa bund	945			945	64
Dhaka to Patahi	58	6		64	4
Motiharee and Begowlee	26			26	2
and Patahi	53			53	4
Bridge, Motiharee to Dhaka	374	97	30	501	33
" Dhaka to Parewa	73			73	5
" " to Lohowair	231	474	184	1,419	101
" " to Potumkair	9			9	7
Parewa to Miwa	101	5		106	7
" Miwa	86	54	53	193	13
Total				7,748	556
<i>Works Under Circle Officer.</i>					
Patahi circle	3,408	16,178	3,998	23,584	1,679
Jogoula	945	1,399	536	3,880	274
Bowalia	2,608	5,969	1,893	10,470	751
Dhaka	1,923	4,214	1,210	7,347	515
Bera	98	127	22	247	18
Mourpore	220	154	614	988	69
Total				40,179	2,944

Circle No. 3.

NAME OF WORK.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Byanckwa road	42	8		50	4
Goondree	22	11		33	2
Hajepore	22	14		36	2
Rajpore	47	63	63	173	12
Seebhoo chuk	41	26	23	90	6
Khokhra	29	21	13	63	5
Harnedpore	135	49	1	176	12
Nawapore road	20			20	2
Bakooara " Hurbone	49			49	3
Kowahar	58			58	4
Bunkat	14	20	84	118	8
Poorun, Chupra road	40	160	46	246	18
Fotakes road	36			36	3
Kajpore	39			39	3
Rangurwah	16	36	26	78	6
Garia	44	29	20	93	7
Kytholia	22	19	6	47	4
Chamipura	8	18	6	32	3
Jepra road	20	9	3	32	4
Bhoputpore road	28			28	2
Quarreinah	258	103	73	434	31
Mahowah	62	11	6	79	6
Chakoa road	296	70	74	440	31
Seelupore road	246	229	61	536	39
Koorah	638	15	24	677	47
Kewah Asaga	108	26	15	149	10
Chak Bara	402	79	6	487	34
Burmada	60	10	5	75	6
Bhatwala road	41	28		69	5
Mudhoobunnee	25			25	2
Ahirwala	24	5		29	2
Rangur Choosamun	37	7		44	3
Kowadah	22	34	62	118	8
Jeemon Chupra	29	10	4	43	3
Sikanderpore road	9			9	1
Birlabon road	11	0		11	1
Ramerah	103	7	7	117	8
Barah	68			68	5
Kosora	32	45	14	91	6
Jamole bridge	64	9	1	74	5
Burhuwa road	139			139	10
Phuloria	669	373	319	1,361	97
Nawton	22			22	2
Mulien	16			16	1
Jamoonapore road	104	22	43	169	12
Total				6,610	473

Circle No. 4.

Betiah road	1,715	2,923	970	5,608	398
Gora	368	767	119	1,243	86
Lohura	146			146	10
Beshunes road	622	242	77	941	60
Edia bridge	486	669	82	1,237	87
Kytholia	784	869	242	1,895	126
Muth to Belsa bridge	118	187	34	339	27
Beshunes bridge	371	243	97	711	51
Hardyputy tank, and 3 roads in Dhoomuggur	536	595	236	1,367	97
Total				13,314	951
Lower Gundak Division	6,361	361	641	7,363	470

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Champaran for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN DISPOSED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipt for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.	BALANCE
			Total quantity stored, exclusive of reserve stored in other districts.	By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.			
			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.			
Mohibare	22nd July 1874	1,55,000	1,52,848 0 0	53,289 38 6	3,234 84 1	40,480 88 10	34,540 35 6	6,000	10,000	
Dhaka	23rd "	2,10,000	1,12,008 0 0	21,708 4 13	1,786 6 13	33,340 21 3	28,329 3 3	Nil	20,000	Of which mds. 7,101 28-14 have been transferred from heading to 10 saced in the public "Sale to Public."
Gohadagunge	23rd "	1,34,000	1,24,644 37 10	6,373 53 9	6,010 31 5	27,320 11 8	98,335 31 6	Nil	25,000*	
Barish	24rd "	1,11,000	1,28,434 11 0	78,254 38 0	7,333 3 0	5,417 23 0	14,863 26 0	Nil	17,000	
Total		6,00,000	6,28,445 8 10	1,69,406 13 11	18,373 83 2	1,10,549 17 5	1,03,939 5 11	6,000	75,000	

* Including transfers.

No. 2599F, dated Motiharee, the 30th July 1874.

From—H. F. J. Knap, Esq., Collector of Champaran.

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my No. 2587F, dated 29th July, to forward in original the last fortnightly narrative for the Ramnuggur Sub-division which has just been received.

The narrative calls for no remark, except that the expenditure shewn in it under heading G is only part of the details of the gross sum already shewn in the district narrative as made over to Mr. Howe, and included in the gross total expenditure up to date.

Mr. Howe has submitted no detailed returns under the heading Charitable Relief, but it is hoped that these can be supplied by all the sub-divisions in time to be submitted with the next narrative in the form lately ordered, and which will bear all details under this head from the beginning of operations.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending Saturday, 25th July 1874.—Ramnuggur Sub-Division, Champaran District.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DURING the fortnight the weather has been all that could be desired. At first there was heavy rain (10½ inches were registered at Bagaha), but the much desired break has now fully set in. The bhadoi rice and inferior grain crops are in a very forward condition. Colonel Boulderson writes (and his remarks are applicable to a considerable portion of the sub-division also): "More land has this year been sown with the inferior bhadoi crops than in ordinary years, the obvious reason being the desire to secure an early crop for immediate consumption, and to some extent the fear that possibly the aghani might fail, and the desire to be provided against such a calamity has induced people to sow as much bhadoi as possible." That the bhadoi crop will turn out splendidly is now almost matter of certainty, and the aghani prospects are excellent, though of course all depends on the continuance of the rains in September. Field operations for the winter crop are everywhere being carried on. Weeding now attracts large numbers of women to the fields. Practically the sowing may be considered as completed, though a few days still remain. Those, however, who could get seed have used it, and those who were too poor, and who have hitherto failed to obtain it, will have to leave their fields unsown.

The deficiency of seed-grain is principally confined to Butsura tuppa, where a good deal of land has been left unsown. In the east, seed grain has generally been procured from tuppa Ramgir and Nipal. This deficiency is felt only by the poorer class of cultivators—the petty holders of a few beghas—and therefore the injury, however serious to a numerous class, will not affect the general outturn of the crop.

Statement A shows the amount of seed-grain distributed, i.e., the degree to which people of this class have been assisted by Government. Had the seed-grain arrived in time, I think it could have been fully distributed and any deficiency removed. But it began to arrive when the country was flooded and transport into the interior was impossible. A good deal was spoilt by the heavy rain on the road, and when it reached Ramnuggur could not be pushed on into the interior. The Statement C attached to this report shows the prices prevailing. There is not much to add to what I said as to the condition of the markets, and affairs will probably continue as at present until the cutting of the autumn crops, when food-grain will become more plentiful and cheap. Our sales have increased considerably, and this is due, first, to the extension of our wholesale system; and secondly, to our rates being assimilated to those of Bettiah, by which accidental competition was avoided.

On the whole, then, there has been no change during the present fortnight, the condition of the people continues good, the weather has been extremely favorable, and the prospects of the crops are excellent, especially those of the bhadoi, a plentiful harvest from which is almost a certainty.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

For practical purposes these may be considered closed. No able-bodied men required in the field come to our works, which are kept open only in order to finish a few important lines of communication, and also with a view of affording employment should there be a rush in August and September. Statement B shows how largely the numbers on our works have diminished. Task work is exacted and payments continue in kind. Women and children largely predominate, though even these have latterly gone to weed in the fields.

C.

Under Commissioner's orders, and with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, one lakh of maunds of grain is being sent by boat to Sarun. We are very busy in starting this large quantity, which is urgently required. The arrangement is that Mr. Drummond, Collector of Sarun, is to send boats to Bagaha, and that we are to load and start the grain. I propose in the first place to send from Bagaha, and to replenish that gola from the eastern ones, as Bagaha is on the river and the grain can thus more easily be despatched. The amount to be sent is large, and it may at first sight appear that we are too much denuding our golas. But the estimate has been carefully based on previous expenditure and present actual requirements, and I think while with what remains we shall

be safe; it will be an advantage towards the end of the famine to have less in so outlying a tract, especially if the grain is more urgently required elsewhere. As I have before given reasons for my estimate, and as the matter has lately been discussed with the Commissioner and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Gobindgunge, I need not advert to the matter more fully at present.

D.

The following Statement D shows the amount of grain at our golas:—

	M.	S.	C.
Ramnuggur	83,171	13	10
Bagaha	47,338	8	8
Hurnatar	12,589	28	0
Chankee	5,928	8	0
Shikarpore	9,167	1	4
Bhaura	3,116	2	13
Chunbudia	7,875	24	0
Total	1,68,180	4	2

E.

There is nothing to be added on this subject to what I reported in my last narrative. The advances have been larger this fortnight, as final advances are being made, and villagers are coming in fast, but soon advances will be closed, and our account and registers submitted.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

There has been an increase in the number receiving relief, chiefly owing to the almost entire cessation of our works, in consequence of which the weak and infirm have been thrown on our hands. Light labor is given to most of these. It is not a sign of increased distress, but is owing chiefly to the fact I have noticed, which is a necessary result to be expected on the setting in of the rains.

In conclusion, I trust that this rather brief report, and the delay in sending it, will be excused. I have only to-day returned from Gobindgunge, where His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived on Saturday (the day on which this narrative was due). Were I to delay, in order to make a fuller report, I should not be in time for the district narrative, and I have therefore thought it better to confine myself to general remarks on the principal points required, so as to show the general condition of affairs and the progress we have made.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenditure in previous fortnight	1,086	1	10
" present	885	4	6
Details.
Establishment	801	8	1
Hospital contingencies, clothes, &c.	60	0	0
Building hospital	4	4	0
Completing Joint-Magistrate's bungalow	15	18	5
Gola repairs	14	0	0
Total	885	4	6

A.

Price-Current.

Name of bazar.	Rice.		Green.	Wheat.	Barley.	Green and Barley.	Udd.	Arhar.	Moor.	Kodo.	Dhan.	Maize.	Dal mid.	Dal arhar.	Dal moor.	Koothee.
	Best.	Coarse.														
Chandapattin	41	10½	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	19½	11½	19	...	...
Bhaurah	104	11½	16½	13½	10½	...	...	...	...	...	19½	19	...	18½	14½	...
Ramnuggur	11	12	15	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	16½	16½	11	11	11½	...
Shikarpore	14	...	16	13	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
owria	13	19	18	15	20	19	15	17	17	...	...	18	11½	12	13	14

Statement under Heading B.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ramnuggur to Lowris, Section 1	61	126	17	204
Ditto " " Section 2	45	32	12	135
Ditto to Bagaha	68	236	40	344
Ditto to Chankee	46	118	26	186
Ditto drainage	28	72	13	113
Hurnatar road	15	43	4	62
Malpooroonh	13	46	8	67
High Level Canal	120	204	25	349
Total	408	586	160	1,154

C.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditures of seed-grain.

			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Received	...	...	6,538	24	4
Expended	{ Tuocavee	...	2,600	32	4
	{ Sold	...	4	20	0
Total			2,605	12	4
Balance in hand	...	...	4,233	12	0

D.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government Grain in the Ramnuggur Sub-division of Chumparun District on the dates nearest to the 11th July, for which returns may be available.

Names of circles	...	...	...	Ramnuggur. Bazaha. Hurnatar. Shikarpore.
Date for which figures are given	...	...	...	25th July 1874.
Total allotment of Government grain	...	...	...	Mds. Srs. Ch. 2,40,474 19 0
Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	...	...	...	1,88,180 4 2
Total quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date.				
By sale to public or laborers	...	...	...	33,020 31 8
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	...	...	...	3,230 14 8
By advances to ryots	...	...	...	38,300 19 14*
By payment in kind to laborers	...	...	...	6,873 37 14
Total	...	...	...	82,225 26 12

* Mounds 19,325-21-0 made over to High Level Canal. It has, therefore, been deducted from column 3, and does not appear in columns 5, 6, 7, 8, but as in last statement it was entered in column 8. I add this note by way of explanation.

W. HOWE,

Jt.-Magte., in charge of Ramnuggur Sub-division.

Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the District of Monghyr, for the fortnight ending 24th July 1874.

THERE has been very little rain during the past fortnight, and the crops generally, which required sunshine, have been much benefited. Mr. Wilkins reports the crops in Begoo Serai, the chief bhadoi country, as being very strong and abundant. There has, he says, been plenty of fine, dry weather, with a hot sun lately after the heavy rains we had in June. More rain is now wanted, and Mr. Wilkins calculates that, with favorable weather until harvest time, an average crop will be out. This estimate somewhat modifies his first remarks regarding the strength and abundance of the crops. Mr. Money, who took advantage of the fine weather to make a tour in the chief bhadoi-growing pergunahs in the south of the district, says the crops look generally promising, and he remarks that an unusually large area has been sown with autumn crops. I have myself noticed this in the Sudder sub-division, but I think the anticipated yield is over-estimated. I have never before seen the crops so choked with weeds, and with the exception of what is growing round the ryots' houses, the Indian corn looks poor and stunted. The outturn per beegha, even if we have favorable weather until harvest time, will not, I think, exceed more than one-half what it should be. The kheri, cheena, sawa, kodo, murwa, and kowni, are, however, looking better than the Indian corn. From all I have been able to learn, it appears that the weeds have got the upper hand, partly in consequence of the unusually large area under autumn crops, and partly from want of energy in the farm laborers, who are chiefly low caste people, and have had a hard time of it during the recent season of scarcity. The recent fine weather has, however, brought laborers into the field, but I doubt whether they will succeed in cleaning the land effectually. The cattle in the district are chiefly fed on these weeds, and there is no fear of a cattle famine this year.

The bhadoi crop on the extensive dearas in the district will, I hope, be secured this year; last year it was entirely lost by a sudden rise in the Ganges. If it is secured, it will be an event which only occurs once in several years, and will affect the price of grain very considerably.

From Bucktearpore the circle officer writes that the recent fine weather has been most beneficial to the crops, and that every available inch of land is being sown with some kind of crop.

The bazars are, throughout the district, well supplied; and even at Bukhtiarpore, which was quite deserted by the traders, and depended almost entirely on Government rice, is now well

supplied. The prices continue much the same as in the last report; but if the present favorable prospects continue, we may, I think, look for a steady downfall until prices assume their normal condition.

Mr. Currie, who has been over a large portion of the country around Luckee Serai, states that the bhadoi, particularly the Indian corn, has suffered a good deal from excessive rain. He says that large advances of grain have been taken by the landholders in order to pay wages to their laborers.

The health of the district is generally good; and every one is now hopeful of abundant food before the end of September.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The annexed statement will shew the number of persons at present employed under Government and the Court of Wards. No new relief works have been opened during the fortnight, and I do not think any more will be required. The extensive irrigation works at Kburnkapore, and the roads now in course of construction under the road cess, will give employment to all persons who cannot find employment in their villages. The chief work before us now is to carry out Circular No. 4543, and to make the relief roads, which have been commenced, really useful, and, by bridging them, make them passable during the rains, when they are chiefly required. I do not anticipate much difficulty in the matter, as all the earth-work on these roads has been already finished.

C.

Of the 20,000 maunds indented for by Mr. Wilkins for Begoo Serai, 12,000 maunds have already been received. The 8,000 maunds which remains to be received is on its way. The private movements of grain are not considerable. Now that the prospects of harvest are so good, every person who had any grain concealed is bringing it out freely for consumption. The railway has carried 12,000 maunds of rubber grain from the district; but, as I have said before, this is only a portion of the total exports, which are chiefly sent by the river to Calcutta.

D.

A large amount of bhoosa is being exported from the district to Durbhunga under Government orders. Colonel Murray kindly undertook the superintendence of weighing and despatching it, and the work consequently has gone on very smoothly and effectually.

E.

During the fortnight Mr. Manson has advanced 5,711 maunds of grain to 2,935 ryots. Mr. Currie states that "the ryots are very keen on getting advances just now, as the transplanting of the rice crop will commence very shortly, and they want the grain for rations for laborers. I have got off all except 4,500 maunds of jao-lhaut, which will be given out to-day and to-morrow; that is, the orders for issue of the grain have been given to the applicants, though the grain has not been altogether given out of the golas yet. I have kept a reserve of rice, but it is impossible to give the exact amount till the export from Sheikhpoora is complete. There is no rice in Luckee Serai beyond some 50 bags for current expenses at the poor-house, as whatever arrives from Sheikhpoora is in part given out to ryots and in part passed on to Jamocce. When this is over, there will be, according to my calculations, about 2,000 maunds of rice in reserve, and the same at Sheikhpoora. At Secundra I have kept about the same amount. At the other golas the amounts are very small, and they will get re-stocked in small quantities as they require it from the three reserve golas."

Mr. Wilkins has advanced 10,806 maunds of grain to zemindars and respectable ryots.

Mr. Money does not state exactly how many maunds have been advanced by him during the fortnight, but he says his golas are empty.

In Sudder sub-division, I have advanced 500 maunds to zemindars and ryots on good security.

F.

Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons relieved at the relief centres and poor-houses. I think, directly the bhadoi harvest is reaped, we shall be able to close these centres all over the district, as the charitably inclined will then be in a condition to relieve their poorer neighbours. I accompanied Colonel Murray, who superintends the relief operations here, yesterday to the poor-house in the town, and saw about 800 wretched-looking creatures fed, and many, who had merely a few rags clinging to them, were clothed. The eager manner in which they took the pittance of grain dealt out to them showed how hungry they must be. Numbers of these people must have died but for the aid received from Government.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125:—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamocce, and Begoo Serai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckee Serai, Sheikhpoora, and Bukhtiarpoore:—

(2) Special sub-division opened and officered.

(3) Luckee Serai, Sheikhpoora, and Bukhtiarpoore.

(4) Jumalpoore ... Native gentlemen connected with railway.

Chapran ... Mr. H. Christian.

Bassoni ... Mr. J. Christian.

Gurpurah ... Mr. Hooley.

(5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

*Daily average Number of Persons relieved in the District of Monghyr for the Week ending
the 24th July 1874.*

Names of Relief Centres and Poor-houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	134	831	150	1,127
Begow Serai	31	36	40	107
Tygrah	24	64	26	100
Begow	31	41	57	142
Lockee Serai	15	23	8	65
Chowrah	22	21	44	90
South	1	5	4	11
Patalpore	87	104	139	410
Bakhtarpore	15	18	7	40
Secundra	19	23	2	42
Shikhpore	25	25	25	75
Jamouee	22	66	15	103
Baro	12	57	95	164
Simultollah				
Khuruckpore				
Gangta				
Grand Total	454	1,402	710	2,566

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last narrative	9,56,066	0	5
<i>Details of above.</i>			
Placed to credit of Department of Public Works	1,56,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge transport arrangement	36,874	1	2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain	2,707	14	6
Ditto Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	2,037	9	6
Ditto Captain Conolly	300	0	0
Ditto Mr. Thomas, Contractor	5,41,451	6	8
Construction of golas	4,979	15	4
Payment of gola establishment	10,744	11	0
Miscellaneous charges	9,585	9	0
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,250	0	0
Ditto municipalities	5,000	0	0
Ditto zemindars for land improvement	41,740	0	0
Tuccevi advances	64,539	8	3
Package charges	6	12	0
Transport charges	132	5	0
	9,56,066	0	5
<i>During the Fortnight.</i>			
Placed to credit of Department of Public Works	Nil.		
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	28,757	4	1
Construction of golas	135	8	7
Payment of gola establishment	1,932	10	0
Miscellaneous charges	3	0	0
	30,728	10	8
Grand Total	9,56,794	11	1
Final payments	Nil.		
Advances recoverable	1,90,529	8	3

*Statement of Cases from 26th to 9th July 1874, and corresponding dates of
1873, 1872, and 1871.*

	Theft.				House-breaking or larceny (trespass in order to commit theft.)				Total.			
	Headings 43 of Crime Return A1, excluding cattle-theft.				(Headings 35, 36, and 43 of A1.)				Of all three crimes.			
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
1. Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	19	18	20	24	27	26	41	21	68	64	81	55
(Column IV of A1, minus column IXA)	6	7	7	6	7	5	0	4	13	19	10	10

Statement of Cases from 10th to 23rd July 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

	THEFT.				House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft.				TOTAL.			
	Heading 43 of Crime Return A1, excluding cattle theft.											
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
1. Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	17	14	20	10	46	20	22	67	63	84	42	77
(Column IV of A1, minus column IXA)	2	5	2	3	23	7	12	22	25	12	14	25

Price-current of Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending 24th July 1874.

Names of places	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian-corn.
Monghyr	11	15	20	18
Jamouee	12	15	19	16
Hegoo Serai	11	15	18½	...
Tegrah	12	13½	19	...

Return called for under Government letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the Fortnight ending 24th July 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total.
(1) By sale to laborers	9,566	1,227	10,793
(2) By sale to public	41,514	1,209	42,723
(3) In charitable relief	12,818	1,234	14,052
(4) Advances to ryots	64,891	33,871	98,762
Total	1,33,789	37,541	1,63,330

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 28th July 1874.

Name of Sub-division.	Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN consumed in CF 75 DIST.				Estimated grain receipts in the district for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain receipts in the district for the ensuing fortnight.
					Total quantity of grain stored on the 1st July 1874.	By public sale or otherwise.	By requisition distributed.	By advances or otherwise.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rohilky sub-division, including Bahadurpore.	Ditto	28th July 1874	30,000	1,00,000	11,839	2,645	1,840	4,737	2,039	10,679
		Ditto	99,000	99,000	68,393	12,307	7,094	15,940	11,132	37,679
Begow Bera sub-division	Ditto	Ditto	45,000	45,000	36,065	17,129	1,014	10,937	1,425	39,621
		Ditto	15,400	15,400	20,000	6,000	191	9,345	868	15,899
Jameer sub-division, excluding three circles.	Ditto	Ditto	31,829	31,829	33,329	739	1,335	22,789	1,295	33,347
		Ditto	28,910	28,910	28,810	395	897	16,303	1,877	30,809
Shahpore	Ditto	Ditto	44,107	44,107	44,107	4,000	1,071	13,328	1,099	23,305
		Total			2,45,373	43,713	11,632	98,762	10,793	1,06,320

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 862—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 30th July 1874. .

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the 18th fortnightly narrative for this district.

2. In my last I noticed that there was every appearance of a break in the weather, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that in the fortnight under review there has been but little rain.

The total rainfall to the 30th at Sudder has been ...	29 75
Ditto ditto at Banks ...	27 16
Ditto ditto 28rd at Muddhepoora ...	26 7 1/2
Ditto ditto 23rd at Scoopool ...	33 50

The rainfall for July so far has been only 8.57 against 11.10 up to 31st of last year, but the fine weather we have been having was sadly wanted and has done a great deal of good to all crops, which now promise a wonderful yield. Of course it is too early to say anything of the aghani rice crop, which is being rapidly transplanted, and will soon require heavy rain, but the murwa, bhadoi rice, and indian-corn crops, are excellent.

3. The sub-divisional officers remark as follows regarding the state of the crops and condition of the people:—

Scoopool—"There is very little variation in the state of supplies in the bazar. The weather during the past fortnight has been everything that could be desired; the intervals of fine weather have allowed the weeding to be pushed on nearly to completion, and the occasional falls of rain have been of general benefit both to the bhadoi and aghani. The transplanting of the latter is now in full swing, though murmurs are still heard of deficiency of seed. If, however, such were really the case, we should I think find a readier sale for our Government supply. It is on all hands admitted that a *faller and more promising* bhadoi crop, both murwa and "sons" paddy, has not been seen for many years past, and it is, moreover, unusually forward, for the new murwa and other cultivated grasses—shama, kaoni, kheri, &c.—will be generally ready for the sickle in about 20 or 30 days. Though a comparatively large number of new cases for gratuitous relief are presenting themselves, to be attributed possibly to the closing to a great extent of some of our relief works, as the "grihists" are themselves doing a good deal, and not employing the usual amount of hired labor. The condition of the people generally is, I think, gradually improving, and I expect it will do so rapidly after the next 20 days are passed."

4. From the Pertabganje side matters are still better, and new murwa is already in the market and selling at 24 seers the rupee, and when the crop comes well in, we shall see it selling at not less than a maund for the rupee, and it must be remembered that this grain is the food of the poorer classes and not rice. Early bhadoi paddy is also here in the market. The dhan is selling at 35 seers, and the Deputy Collector reports that before long it is expected that it will be as cheap as 2 maunds for the rupee. Should this be a fact, the time must be close at hand when all idea of any distress in this portion of the district must be given up.

5. *Muddhepoora*.—"There is ample in all bazars for all, as owing to the judicious lowering of rates and liberal advantages offered to large purchasers, grain is being sold at moderate rates throughout the sub-division. Private individuals, too, have bought grain for retail in these villages, and zemindars have also taken a good deal. This is very satisfactory, and I think clearly shows that there is no interference with trade in this sub-division, but also that there were not and are not any private stores with any one. Mr. Martin further remarks: The crops are looking exceedingly well everywhere, only the lowest lands have been so far flooded as to injure the crop on them. A zemindar who visited me the other day said he was astonished to find almost every field sown in this sub-division, and said he believed it was owing to fewer relief works having been started here than elsewhere. I have purposely lessened the works lately in this sub-division, in order to allow employers to get their usual laborers. I am glad the desired effect has resulted. The condition of the people is decidedly better; persons I have myself noticed have become stouter and healthier looking."

6. *Naradigur*.—"The superintendent of this circle now reports for the first time, and the tehsildar of the Court of Wards there has complained that the circle works are keeping off petty cultivators from their fields. I have issued most positive orders to Mr. Kirkwood to reduce the rates to the lowest possible figure, and I very decidedly object to anything that makes our works more attractive than the works on which the people ought to be and would be in any ordinary years employed. If my orders are carried out there will be no further cause for complaint. The people referred to I understand to be petty cultivators, who have as yet failed to prepare their aghani rice land; they can have no excuse, as the Court of Wards have liberally advanced, and if lack of seed-grain is to be urged, there is ample of it at Scoopool for any one in Naradigur who has not got it. The state of the country generally has so much improved now, and the prospects of the crops are so—I may say beyond precedent—good, that the time has arrived when aid should be given only to those absolutely in need of it, or else the people themselves will go on trusting to Government charity without the slightest attempt to help themselves.

7. *Banks*.—"Everything in this sub-division is going on satisfactorily. The prices remain the same; the nature of the country and the character of the soil make the people anxious for more rain now, as no rain now would further injure the indian-corn, which has greatly recovered itself, and the aghani rice, now being transplanted, cannot live without it.

8. The following statement shows the difference in prices now and at the corresponding period of 1866, and it may be noticed that there never has been any Government grain in Bhagulpore itself—the prices then are in no way affected by Government rise. The prices of common rice fell one week to 12-10, and has gone up again to 12, but these prices will now rapidly fall. The Ganges is still falling and is unusually low for the time of year. Should the floods keep back for another fortnight, an indian-corn crop will be reaped on the dearahs and other lands contiguous to the river, off which a crop has not been taken for the last 5 years, having been annually destroyed by the floods. Cheena and kerhi is ripe and being rapidly cut, and these facts will undoubtedly affect present prices favorably :—

	Rice, common.		Pulses.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Soopool ... ..	...	10 6	...	...	...	13 8	...	11 0
Muddahpore ... ..	...	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0
Banka ... ..	...	12 8	...	...	...	15 0	...	14 0
Head-quarters	8 3	12 0	8 13	...	...	15 2	8 13	14 6

9. There is but very little crime in the district—the statement for July shall be forwarded with the next narrative.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The usual statements are annexed, both Department Public Works and Court of Wards; both show a considerable falling off in numbers employed. These are not the works now said to be interfering with cultivation, but the light labor and circle works under the circle officers.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. The only railway station at which anything is going on is Bhagulpore itself; the imports during the fortnight were 15,079 maunds against exports of only 4,569. Of this latter 2,980 maunds were wheat for Howrah, the rest gram and wheat local for Colgong, Caragolah, and Sabalgunge; of the former 12,505 maunds were wheat and gram from up-country, 1,755 maunds rice from Howrah, 688 maunds rice down from Barrh, and 131 maunds Indian corn from up-country. The Soopool officer remarks that the river route is now open from Khagaria, and boats with small consignments of pulses have gone up the Tijjoga and Dimra, but not as yet to any extent.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. The usual statements are annexed. It has been found necessary to re-stock some of the golas, hence the difference in the amounts stored at several of them. The figures have been corrected also in some instances, as grain has erroneously been entered as disposed of from the golas, when it had only been sent to sub-golas; but the return shows a very fair disposal of the grain, especially in Soopool. Wholesale purchasers continue to come forward, and will do so until the new bhadoi rice is in the market—the bhadoi rice and the murwa being as a rule consumed by the people, and the aghani rice used for export and sale for payment of rents, &c.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

13. The following advances in grain have been sanctioned during the past fortnight :—

Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Profession.	Residence.	Amount.	Date of sanction.	By whom sanctioned.
11th July 1874	Darbary Singh	Zemindar	Lalgunge	Mds. 37-10 of rice worth Rs. 100	20th July 1874	Collector.
20th ditto	Bashoonath Narain Singh	Ditto	Bashoonathpore.	Mds. 75 in grain	22nd ditto	Ditto.
26th June 1874	Rander Narain Singh, Puranram Singh and Bholanath Singh.	Ditto	Bhauria	Rs. 500 in grain	27th ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Purnanath Singh Das	Ditto	Shewantipore	" 225 in grain	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sadash Singh Das	Ditto	Ditto	" 125 in grain	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Meest Ghambuty	Ditto	Chilwasee	" 125-1-12 in grain	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Rajcomar Singh	Ditto	Dhanbar	" 500 in grain	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramun Singh	Ditto	Bankipore	" 1,000 in grain	Ditto	Ditto.
26th July 1874	Ajib Singh Dutt	Ditto	Budhpore	" 300 in grain	28th ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sowhit Singh	Ditto	Burail	Mds. 47 in grain	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Khadu Singh	Ditto	Bhivari	" 30 of rice	Ditto	Ditto.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

14. This is still being largely given, but I regret I am not in a position to give any figures this fortnight. I only received the Scoopool report this morning, and Mr. Kirkwood's report has not yet reached me. I have detained this longer than I should have done, and cannot postpone sending it in a day longer. Mr. Kirkwood's report, which will arrive on Saturday or Sunday, will be sent to the Commissioner.

15. G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
		7,84,255 12 7½
Detail of the above total—		
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	1,88,000 0 0	
Deputy-Collector of Muddelpoora	1,000 0 0	
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	4,00,739 12 7½*	
On disbursement to Deputy-Collector of Muddelpoora for construction of gola	6,000 0 0	
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	70,400 0 0	
to traders for purchase of grain	1,600 0 0	
To Bhagulpore municipality	5,600 0 0	
Advances made to zamindars and others for land improvement	7,625 0 0	
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	1,03,900 0 0	
		7,84,255 12 7½
Expenditure during the fortnight under report	Nil.	
Grand total to end of fortnight.		7,84,255 12 7½

	Ra. A. P.
* Through Nasir	15,018 9 4
Deputy Collector of Banka	578 7 0
" " Muddelpoora	12,102 12 8
" " Scoopool	1,17,900 0 0
Mr. Hensley	6,036 16 8
" " as contractor	1,87,137 0 1½
H. M. Durand, Esq.	13,208 0 9
" " for carters	177 2 8
Mr. Hensley	5,000 0 0
Baboo Purn Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector	18,984 16 8
Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, E. C. Gangooly	15,000 0 0
Captain Conolly	403 3 0
Mr. Meredith	100 10 0
" " Iman, Government grain officer, Jagodischuck	166 0 0
" H. Mull, contractor	2,000 0 0
Baboo Hurbulab Narain Sing, contractor for purchase of bhooma	500 0 0
Paid railway freight for packages and weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37 11 0
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70 2 0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice re-booked to Pointee	119 6 0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	3,231 4 8
Total	4,00,739 12 7½

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 22nd July 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NAME OF CIRCLE GOLA.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allowance of Govern- ment grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain trans- ferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Return grain on basis of the above figures.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots or to seedsmen.	By pay- ment in kind to la- borers.	Total		
SOOPOL SUB-DIVISION	1874.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
<i>Soopol Circle.</i>				Public.	Laborers.					
Soopol	22nd July	1,30,000	97,277	30,969	7,749	1,217	875	6,940	2,347	49,997
Chundial		10,000	16,419	5,817	3,918	716	Nil	906	611	9,402
Kotowtee		8,000	8,000	2,297	Nil	492	Nil	319	1,398	4,440
Hurdee		10,000	14,000	5,006	1,850	716	329	677	1,061	9,729
Total		1,58,000	1,35,699	42,670	12,542	3,141	904	8,861	5,447	73,354
<i>Naradipur Circle.</i>										
Nowabakur	22nd July	30,000	41,000	18,632	1,385	6,015	177	590	3,919	30,819
Dugmuvrah		30,000	32,000	10,517	1,074	4,536	Nil	977	308	17,410
Rushwar		40,000	39,000	14,646	Nil	1,514	Nil	172	2,700	18,831
Nurgo		20,000	20,000	6,383	1,995	1,339	134	86	11	7,946
Total		1,20,000	1,32,000	48,177	4,454	13,294	311	1,825	6,836	74,807
<i>Simsahi and Bhuloo Circles.</i>										
Peepna	16th July	20,000	21,000	2,729	2,425	1,064	4,921	2,705	2,094	14,998
Parabgunge		30,000	30,000	11,992	631	493	5,314	1,551	1,491	21,391
Bhuloo		20,000	20,000	12,015	1,577	206	787	2,180	156	17,774
Simsahi		40,000	30,900	10,789	1,400	1,586	7,148	2,616	8,069	26,815
Nathpore	22nd July	10,000	10,000	2,477	96	611	4,400	Nil	115	7,595
Bheranuggur		5,000	5,062	1,668	Nil	727	1,353	38	824	3,901
Rijauli Dulgao		8,000	8,000	1,917	387	290	2,271	Nil	191	4,376
Total		1,33,000	1,30,062	43,707	6,416	4,355	25,395	9,940	7,686	66,621
<i>Eker and Bongong Circles.</i>										
Eker	22nd July	60,000	51,066	12,729	5,050	4,579	1,784	4,406	1,816	30,737
Simsahi		20,000	20,061	4,653	1,550	2,659	2,777	187	340	12,874
Notha	22nd July	10,000	10,251	2,177	3,725	1,947	21	Nil	919	7,199
Bongong		30,000	32,219	9,197	2,220	2,209	8,533	4,897	1,820	24,692
Burgao		5,000	4,732	Nil	Nil	1,550	33	Nil	1,045	9,486
Patachgechia		20,000	16,372	6,202	1,175	451	242	2,585	1,791	11,670
Moheshi	22nd July	10,000	10,069	1,914	3,170	385	1,783	659	297	6,141
Total		1,55,000	1,42,770	39,072	17,590	13,939	10,276	12,826	6,873	98,525
COURT OF WARDS SUB-DIVISION.										
<i>Naradipur Circle.</i>										
Chandpessur	22nd July	11,400	11,482	Nil	9,435	54	1,577	Nil	Nil	11,066
Bhaptitlan		11,400	11,504	Nil	8,991	338	1,260	Nil	Nil	9,892
Burhara		9,388	9,338	Nil	2,804	824	2,444	Nil	Nil	5,832
Total		32,188	32,319	Nil	20,230	910	5,290	Nil	Nil	26,890
Grand total		5,98,128	5,72,930	1,70,635	61,193	31,640	62,176	32,652	20,941	3,67,095

* Grain has been despatched from Soopol as under—

To Chundial 6,300 maunds. To Hurdee 4,000 maunds.

" Nowabakur 5,000 " " Peepna 1,050 "

† From Rushwar to Nowabakur 1,000 maunds.

‡ From Simsahi to Nowabakur 2,000 maunds, and to Dugmuvrah 2,000 maunds.

§ These amounts have now been transferred to the proper golas.

Statement showing the storages and consumption of Government grain in the District of Elaguigore on the dates nearest to the 25th July 1874, for which returns may be available.

[illegible]

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Raj Durbhunga Works in the District of Bhagulpore during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Total Number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Dugmurrah Road	15,602	9,516	4,019	29,096	1,314	680	944	2,158	725	511	20	1,056
Kenowise Tank	678	277	156	1,111	46	23	11	79	144	64	43	251
Mullar Tank	516	93	63	671	22	7	4	33	111	20	27	158
Total number employed ...	16,396	9,885	4,087	31,518	1,184	707	259	2,350	1,000	411	110	1,521

REMARKS.—Rate of wages paid for full work—

	As.	P.
To each man	1	0
" woman	1	0
" child	0	9

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight Rs.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in making out the relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS EMPLOYED.					SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREOF.			Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for food.	Disbursement during the month ending 31st July 1874.	
			Class I.	Class II		Total.	From bazaar.	From Government mooldarship.							
				Average daily No.	Percentage.			Average daily No.	Percentage.	Percentage.					Quantity.
Scoop tank, No. 31N ...	Completed ...	One side yet to be cleared and two sides to be turfed.	301	100	...	...	251	NH	...	Mds. S. C.	Every second day ...	3 annas per 100 shifting soil, and 12 annas per 1,000 turfing.	From Govern- ment stores.	Rs. A. P. 136 14 0
Chandul tank, No. 94N ...	...	600 x 600 excavation in progress.	1,051	100	...	...	1,051	NH	...	123 10 1	Ditto ...	4 annas 8 pds to 8 annas 6 pds per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	1,264 13 9
Rabod tank.	...	4,000 running feet completed.	231	100	...	...	231	NH	...	66 22 14	Daily Labor--			
Shubhakar to Nathpore, 1st section, No. 10N.	...	3,500 ditto ...	439	100	...	...	439	NH	...	216 1 3	A. P. A. P.			
Shubhakar to Nathpore, 2nd section.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Males ... 3 0 to 3 0			
Shubhakar to Scoop, Nos. 16 and 17N.	All done	All opened out, and remains to be dressed and turfed.	655	100	...	...	655	NH	...	83 10 14	Males ... 3 0			
Parga to Scoop, No. 11N.	Ditto	4,000 feet completed.	395	100	...	...	395	NH	...	41 22 16 1/2	Contract excavation, Rs. 3-2 per 1,000 cubic feet.			
Parkdum to Bazarpoor, No. 11N.	Ditto	3,000 running feet ...	390	100	...	...	390	NH	...	927 0 4	Dressing, per 100 cubic feet; 8 annas 8 pds to Rs. 1-3; turfin, per 1,000 cubic feet 1 rupee.			
Maddhapoor. S. S. DIVISION.	Work done.	1 mile in three different phases.	806	100	806	NH	...	150 17 7 1/2	By contract			Ditto ...	779 0 0
Maddhapoor road, 1st section, No. 1N.	...	No information received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Rs. 1-14 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.			
Maddhapoor to Sahpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earthwork at Rs. 8 per 1,000 cubic feet.			
Maddhapoor to Bazarpoor and Pabulgarh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turfing, 16 annas.			
Reagun to Phodut ...	Not commenced.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...			
Scoop S. S. DIVISION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...			
Maddhapoor road, 1st section, No. 1N.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...			